The former double agent Kim) Philipy appeared on the soviet television Thursday 5, was interviewed for ine on a program dedicated to sh author Graham Ce hilby's lifelong friend as ime subordinate in Britis ence. Philby, appearing to and speaking in English as juestions from the Sovietne ator Genrik Borovik The In ection to the Soviet Units Pritish diplomats Gny Ban Donald Maclean led to Pah nasking 12 years later. Iké nd to the Soviet Union in K

The French Associations sm Journalists awarded in( rize to Donna Tuttle, under ary for travel and tourse.

J.S. Department of Comme er Washington decided a J.S. tourist offices arms vorid for economy and a

Wole Sovinka, the 1981 terature prize winner, & appointed as president of le oad safety service. Soying ersity professor, had helder position in the southwester! ian state of Ovo.

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SI NOTE PASSES

Justa Antonio Samaranch, profilent of the Injerus-tional Olympic Committee, says it's "so far, so good" with the Games. Page 2.

**General News** Panama and Mexico may not be penalized by the United States despite lapses in the field of drug control. Page 3. 300 000 Catholics in Crockosingles con an appeal to the sime purel on rights. Page 2

Page 14 de U.S. economy responsable de U.S. economy responsable de U.S. economy

# The Global Newspaper Edited and Published Printed simulationally in Paris, Loudan, Zunch, Hong Kong, Singanose, The Hagne, Mamelle, Singanose, The Hagne, Mamelle, Singanose, The Hagne, Mamelle, Singanose, The Ragne, Mamelle, Singanose, The Ragne,

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PARIS, MONDA

**REBRUARY 22, 1988** 

#### Shultz Presses Human Rights In Talks With Shevardnadze

By David K. Shipler

Iving abroad would be suspended,
MOSCOW — Secretary of State:

a U.S. official said, and more dismoscow on Sunday, meeting with
Moscow on Sunday,
Moscow

mainder of 1988.

voting most of his morning discus-sions; with Foreign Minister who won the 1975 Nobel Peace Eduard A. Sheverdhadze to the Prize for his leadership in the cam-According to a U.S. official, the for about 45 minutes in the small, two men had "a wide and broad exchange" that reportedly produced a Soviet assurance that an important emigration restriction would be waived during the remainder of 1988.

The scene outside Mr. Sakhar-The Soviet dislegation said a provision in the law that bars emigration by imyone who does not have a into his apartment after parking
member of his immediate family their cars some blocks away so the

# U.S. Will Seek to Avoid

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The Reagan administration will seek a lofty celebration of political solidarity at the

NATO summit meeting in Brussels next week rather than press demands on West Germany that are liable to cloud the session, according to officials involved in prepara-Meanwhile, these officials said, U.S. negonators are focusing on a

summit statement on conventional disarmament in Europe that will show that Western views are converging, perhaps fast enough to en-able the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to offer a proposal to the Soviet Union by this summer. Alton G. Keel Jr., the U.S. am-

bassador to NATO, predicted in an interview that there would be no summit meeting confrontation over the two issues that have roiled alliance relations in the wake of the INF Treaty hamning intermediate range madear, missiles: when to exander, the former governor of propose talks about NATO's very Famiessee, says "Super Tuesday" short-range nuclear sinus and what

progress" Lowerd a consensus on

reducing conventional arms.

If NATO can demonstrate visor in parsoning conventional-arms cuts - even though the process is expected to be a long one - that reassurance could start a coolingoff period in West Germany over nuclear issues, giving Bonn and the rest of the affiance room to maneu-

ver, officials said.
West Germany wants NATO to seeze a Soviet offer to start talks

= Klosk

U.S. Evangelist

Says He Sinned

BATON ROUGE LOUISI-

and [AP] — January Swaggart, a U.S. television evangelist who was reportedly photographicd with a prostitute, told his congregation Sunday that he had sinure and said he

world stop preaching until church officials completed an

investigation of his conduct.

"I do not plan in any way to

whitewash my sin or call it a mistake," he told his rearful

The Assemblies of God de-

nomination has been investi-

gating Mr. Swaggart, 52, 10-

portedly over sexual misconduct.

MODDAY ORA

# Rift at NATO Summit

quickly on very short-range, or bat-tiefield, nuclear weapons.

ain and France. A jarring note may come from

Interviewed shortly after consultations in Washington, Mr. Keel indicated that the Reagan administration anticipated a reiteration of the carefully crafted diplomatic language that has allowed alliance leaders to bridge their differences in previous meetings. Such an out-come also would avoid friction between West Germany and such harder-line NATO nations as Brit-

See NATO, Page 5

restrained" in its development of a space-based missile defense sys-tem, and should "strictly observe the 1972 strategic arms treaty," which limits anti-ballistic missile deployment. In this, he was endorsing the Soviet position.

But he said that he had also stressed that a prerequisite for the human rights conference the Krem-lin wants held in Moscow must be "the release of all prisoners of conscience and a withdrawal from Af-

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardpadze spent time on arms control and regional conflicts. They tackled some of the obstacles to a treaty reducing strategic nuclear weapons, which both sides hope can be signed when President Ronald Reagan comes to Moscow in late May or early June.

They also held an evening session to concentrate on a prospective Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and a U.S. push for an arms embargo against Iran in the

Few details of the talks were provided. The U.S. State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze had agreed that "the atmosphere was excellent through-out the talks today." He described "progress across the full range of



A Super Surprise for France at the Olympics

Franck Piccard gave France its first Alpine skiing Olympic gold medal since 1968 with a 1.3second victory Sunday in a super giant slalom in which many of the favorites fared poorly. Tomas Gustafson of Sweden set a world record in the 10,000-meter speed skating race, Anita Wachter of Austria won the women's combined skiing gold medal and the Soviet Union skied to its fourth cross-country victory, again in record time. Olympics, Pages 6 and 7.

## 'Super Tuesday' Strays From Democrats' Script

By Thomas B. Edsall and Paul Taylor Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Lamar Alshort-range miclear arms and what reminds him of a hurricane warnto do about modernizing NATO's ing off the Carolina coast. "Either
nuclear weapons in Europe.

Instead, bif. Keel urged allied some things," he said, "or it'll just
governments the appearance shows a position to evidence. Super Tuesday is an idea whose time has not yet come," said Eddie
Williams, head of the Joint Center
for Political Studies.

The turnout of Southern Densowe're in a position to evidence. Super Tuesday is an idea whose time has not yet come," said Eddie
Williams, head of the Joint Center
for Political Studies.

It also will provide the first and test of the strength of the cycles book objection to this test broad test of the strength of the condidacy of Pat Robertson, the candidacy of Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, in gued that only front-runners have

may just blow off to sea.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches WASHINGTON — Paul A.

Volcker, the former chairman of

the Federal Reserve Board, warned

Sunday that financial chaos and

recession could result if the United

States does not cut the federal bud-

Mr. Volcker's statements

marked his entry into the debate between the Fed and the White

House over who is responsible for the slowdown in the U.S. economy

this election year. The question

could have major implications for

the outcome of the presidential

get deficit.

ents the opportunity to leave a big imprint on the Democratic nomination process.

of the release Priday of the Eco-

nomic Report of the President for

1988. In it, President Ronald Rea-

gan and the Council of Economic

Advisers blamed the Fed for mone-

tary policies that they said contrib-

uted to the October stock market

The criticism of the central bank,

while restrained, was the harshest

and most open that the administra-

Otherwise, however, the coun-

cil's report presented a mostly up-

tion has made recently.

crisis and the current slowdown.

better poised to clarify the Repub- liberal than the overall Democratic a region that leads the nation in its the endorsements, organization lican side of presidential contest electorate of the region. As a result, than the Democratic side, where it he said, he expected the delegate totals to be fragmented among That is not what its creators had three or four Democratic candiin mind. The moderate-to-conser-dates, leaving the more definitive Tuesday is one-third of a national where they can "retail their way."

vative Southern statehouse Demo-crats wanted to give their constitu-the North and the West. primary. Twenty states and one ter-ritory — 14 of the states in the

declines in interest rates and infla-

tion. It attributed the budget deficit

primarily to the reluctance of Con-

gress to cut nonmilitary spending.

He also defended the interest-

rate policies followed by Alan

Greenspan, his successor as Fed

The council's report cited a rise

in interest rates as one reason for

the collapse of the stock market.

gust, disputed this rosy view.

Mr. Volcker, who stepped down too weak, as head of the central bank in Au-

Volcker Sounds an Alarm on U.S. Budget Deficit

On the other hand, Super Tues- South or along its border - will day offers Vice President George hold primaries or caucuses that will Bush a chance to take a firm com-select 31.4 percent of the delegates mand of the Republican Party to the Democratic National Con- has become a game of lightning nomination fight in a region where vention in Atlanta and 35.2 percent quick rises, spills and rhythm

percentage of fundamentalist and money to compete over so large a landscape. Long shots are Whatever happens on March 8 better served by sequential conwill happen on a huge scale. Super tests, starting out in small states,

enjoying its sixth consecutive year

of economic growth, he said, and

there was a risk that domestic de-

mand was too strong rather than

He said that the United States

could not sustain its current depen-

dence on foreigners' savings be-cause overseas investors would lose

confidence,

cases. It is more accurate to say that it favors whichever candidate happens to be hot at the end of that opening month. candidate in either party in this curious momentum game, though it

month after the lowa precinct cau-

living rooms of the nation.

is a word he has come to dread having learned in 1980 how fast momentum can vanish. Now, after the Bush victory in

New Hampshire, it is the vice president's chief rival, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who must regroup and His comments before the winter beat picture of the Reagan record:

But Mr. Volcker said the central bank did not have much to apolonous Association came on the heels cession, 15 million new jobs, and gize for. The U.S. economy was But Mr. Volcker said the central reformulate a campaign strategy.

The Democratic side still has no

across the United States, with five

Annual sales of Scandia Down

are about \$30 million and have

been steadily climbing, he added.

The price of a down comforter

depends on the type and amount of down or down and feathers used to

fill it and the covering, which is

generally cotton. Most comforters

are made to customer specifica-

tions. At Scandia Down, prices range from around \$250 to around

higher, Mr. Volker said. "The most

expensive down is eiderdown, from

the eider duck," he said. "It costs well over 1,000 Deutche marks

(\$588) per kilo, so some of the comforters can cost 3,000 or 4,000 marks. Its insulating qualities are extraordinary. This duck is found only in northern Canada, Green-

land, Iceland and northern Scandi-

navia and, unlike the other birds

used for down, it's not slaughtered. In fact, eider ducks are strictly pro-

tected because the duck itself

placks the down from its breast to

line its nest. When nesting season is

over, the eggs have hatched and the ducklings have left the nest, then the down can be collected."

But when and how the warming

down and feathers were first put

into bedding is anybody's guess.

That warmth, in any case, is the

\$1,200, Mr. Reichman said. In Europe prices can run even

more under construction.

hot candidate. It seems likely that the 1,307 delegates up for grabs March 8 will be split several ways. The surprise is that Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts is well positioned to get the most delegates, in part because he has the most strength in the six collaborators. non-Southern states, and in part because a "liberal fortress" strategy in the big cities of the South will

yield plenty of convention dele-"Borrowing at the rate of \$150 billion dollars a year or so carries gates in proportional representa-See ECONOMY, Page 15 See TUESDAY, Page 5

# **PLO Withdraws** Threat to Revive **Guerrilla Raids Outside Israel**

New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Palestine Liberation Organization, under pressure from Arab backers, has withdrawn a threat to revive guerrilla attacks on Israelis outside Israel and the occupied territories, according to foreign affairs specialists in Cairo and Palestinian officials.

The shift coincides with a welter of developments on the eve of a visit to the Middle East by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, few of which seem to offer Mr. Shultz much encouragement.

These include: The forging of a new coalition of Arab states opposed to revivals or revisions of the 1979 Camp Da-

vid accords as a basis for negotia-• The quiet withdrawal of an Egyptian proposal for reviving stalled Middle East peace efforts. The ideas elicited little enthusiasm

Washington. A deepening ambivalence on the part of Egyptian officials to-ward the tour by Mr. Shultz, who is to visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt, and possibly Syria and Saudi Ara-

either among Arab states or in

bia.
The uprising in the occupied territories has forced both the United States and the Arab world to seek an easing of what one official here called the "volcanic" situation in

the occupied lands. Two Palestinians were killed in rioting Sunday on the West Bank, the Israeli Army said. The killings brought to 61 the number of Arabs killed since the unrest began in De-But that analysis overlooks one cember, according to unofficial es-

of the most salient characteristics The uprising prompted the Palestine Liberation Organization to deading to Palestinian autonomy of modern nomination politics: It or limited self-government. try to arrange a "journey of return" to Israel by Palestinian deportees, designed to offer a propaganda Super Tuesday will take place a

counterpoint to the protest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

The effort collapsed when a ship that was supposed to carry the deportees, sympathizers and journal-ists to Haifa was sabotaged in the Cypriot port of Limassol the day after three senior PLO officers were killed by a car-bomb in the same

Those events prompted PLO officials, including Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to say that they might revoke a declaration that was made in Cairo in 1985 committing the organization to limit guerrilla attacks to Israel and the occupied

territories. In a statement Saturday in Tu-nis, bowever, Salah Khalaf, the head of the PLO counterintelligence, said that the PLO would

not do any operation outside." "We will answer inside the occu-pied territories," he said, "and we will not be dragged outside." The PLO shift, according to dip-

lomats and foreign policy special-ists, followed an Egyptian warning to the PLO to "err on the side of It also, diplomats said, displayed Egypt's ambivalent attitude toward the current turmoil, which it sees -

like other Arab nations - as a potential harbinger of instability within its own frontiers. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has joined Jordan and other Arab countries in disavowing any settlement negotiations based on the Camp David accords, and has

called for a settlement based on an international peace conference.

The Camp David agreements, which led to the Egypt-Israel peace, foresaw a five-year transition peri-

The newest U.S. proposals re-See PLO, Page 5

#### PLO Is Taking Charge pening month. Mr. Bush is the best-positioned Of Palestinian Uprising

Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — The Palestinan uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has become a grinding war of attrition waged largely by familiar adversar-ies — Israel's security apparatus and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The waves of desperate, almost suicidal young men defying bullets with stones and bottles have given way to a more methodical, systematic effort to keep the rebellion alive through commercial strikes, protests and pressure on so-called

Even the street battles between youths and soldiers in cities and refugee districts are more premedi-tated, organized by local groups who sometimes parcel out assignments such as front-line fighting, stone supplying and spotting from roofs for their members.

After weeks of scrambling to catch up to a tidal wave it neither unleashed nor predicted, the PLO appears gradually to be asserting control, especially in the West Bank, where the outlawed organization's infrastructure and grassroots support are strongest. PLO flags and slogans, shunned in the early days of the violence, are now a centerpiece in most protests.

It is largely a secret war, waged more with radio broadcasts, clandestine printing presses and local underground committees than with stones. Israel, in response, also has changed its tactics, supplementing its use of physical force and beatings with selective roundups of pro-test leaders, pre-emptive curiews

and all the intelligence that its huge but tattered network of spies and informers can provide. Palestinians and Israeli military

officials disagree on the degree of regional coordination behind the violence. The protest leaders, who are associated with the PLO, contend that an underground steering committee that calls itself Unified National Leadership for the Uprising and includes representatives of various Palestinian factions is spearheading the unrest in the West Bank and, to a lesser extent,

The Israelis, on the other hand, say they believe the uprising is still largely a local phenomenon, led by several hundred or more grass-roots activists. "I do not think many of them have influence be-youd the boundaries of their own village or group," Major General Ehud Barak, the army's second-incommand, said last week.

But both sides agree on one thing: the violence has united the Palestinians in the occupied territories and permanently changed conditions on the ground.

"What we are confronting is a widespread violent uprising led by a nucleus of activists who enjoy the support of the masses," said General Barak, the first senior Israeli official to use the word "uprising" to describe what had previously been merely called "disturbances."

Although he said he was confident the army could restore "relative calm," General Barak warned that the new status quo "won't be similar to the situation a year ago." An prominent Palestinian news-

See ISRAEL, Page 5

#### Expert Finds Waldheim Related to British Royalty

LONDON - President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, under pressure to resign because of his World War II record, is related to the British royal family, an expert on the monarchy said Sunday.

Harold Brooks-Baker, editor of Burke's Peerage, a directory of British nobility, said that Mr. Waldheim is a distant cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and has a closer link through a different line to Prince Philip.

He said that Mr. Waldheim, a former UN secretary-general, is related to the Austrian Habs-: burgs, who were connected with the queen's Hanoverian ances-

Mr. Brooks-Baker said that

are very distantly related. They would have some of the same chromosomes and genes. he said, "but that's all. The link to Prince Philip is closer, through the Schleswig-Holstein

Mr. Waldheim is to appear in Burke's "Heads of State of Royal Descent," which will be published later this year. Mr. Brooks-Baker said that both President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand of France would be included. "Both are distantly related to the queen," he said.

Kurt Waldheim is becoming increasingly isolated as conservatives shy away. Page 2.

#### Down Sales Are Up in the World's Softest Market niche that was going to grow." The company now has 80 retail outlets

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribute

FRANKFURT - President Ronald Reagan sleeps on it, former President Lyndon B. Johnson slept under it and Charlemagne never switched castles without it. And now, to the somew of waterfowl everywhere, down bedding the rope, is rapidly becoming a global phenomenon.

What the rest of the world is convenity unking up to is a piller of delity life in Middelencope, On any given morning throughout German-speaking countries, jederheter, as the constorters are called, on the seem being and from countries. a bedseen wadows. Dawn in the bedseen wadows. Dawn in the state of the

Althouse:

Although few other nations even approach West Germany's fanaticism for feathers, foreigness in growing numbers are slumbering in the ethereal, sweaty warmth of

Export sales, particularly to the United States, and to a lesser extent Japan, have been rising dramatically over the past few years," said Torbea Busekift, chief spokesman of Northern Feather Group International in Copenhagen, the world's largest producer of down

That waxing appetite has also sparked a scramble for position in



A single cluster of goose down, with advertisements for down bedding from French and U.S. catalogs.

down bedding manufacturers. On Feb. 16, Northern Feather made a "yery friendly" bid to acquire all the outstanding shares of Chatham Manufacturing Co. of Elkin, North Carolina, for \$46 a share in cash. valuing the company at \$77 million, Mr. Busekilt said. Northern Feather posted net

ner, Mr. Busekift said. The company now runs five factories in the mail-order group. United States, all built in the past

knowledge of the jockeying in the

the U.S. market among the world's profit of 100 million Danish kroner Frankfurter Bettfedernfabrik. in 1987 on sales of 1:5 billion kro- (ounded by his family 103 years ago, from the West German Quelle

> Mr. Volker also has first-hand ty was too good to pass up.
>
> nowledge of the jockeying in the Mr. Reichman is an entrepre-U.S. market. In October, Scandia neur who took over Scandia Down Down Corp., of Seattle bought the in 1980 after he saw "a market

reason for down's modern-day allure, according to Irene Ollinger, who has sold down comforters for Tom Reichman, president of Scandia Down, said the opportunithe past 15 years at Betten Ollinger in Frankfurt.

"There is simply nothing as com-See DOWN, Page 5

# In Calgary and Seoul, Olympic Chief Says So Far, So Good'

With the Winter Olympic Games in Calgary, Alberta, a week old, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, spoke in a telephone interview with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. We've been reading about the Ja-maican bobsledder, the Philippine luger, the Mexican skier. Do warm-weather nations belong in Winter Olympics?

A. Well, why not? There are many British skiers, and there is not much snow in Britain. Many of these countries have students in the United States or in Europe who are practicing how to ski. So they are not people coming here without knowledge. All these athletes have taken part in the main international activities.

Q. You seem to have got every activity short of ballroom dancing on the Olym-pic schedule. Isn't the program getting

A. I don't think so. We have two full weeks, and I can tell you we are looking at some more sports to include in the Winter Games so long as they are practiced on snow or on ice.

Olympic Games will be open to all competitors in all sports, irrespective of whether they are amateurs or profession-

A. That depends on many factors. The world is divided into different political systems, and in these systems sport is treated in very different ways. What we are looking for is a way to give the same possibilities to take part in the Games to athletes coming both from the East and

Q. North Korea has demanded to be a co-host of the Summer Games with

A. Because we don't want to close the door. We don't know if we can solve it. We think it is a very difficult problem. Q. Does it have any significance for the future in considering whether to give the Games to countries that are politically

A. I think Korea is a unique case.

Q. It seems that Cuba and Ethiopia

Q. Can you see the day when the North Korea gets its way. Are you expecting many other countries to join

A. No. From 167 countries, we have until now 161 positive answers. That will be a record number of countries taking part in the Games. We are happy.

Q. Are you satisfied with security arrangements for the Seoul Games? A. Well, so far, I am very satisfied with the preparations. I will go there once again before the Games.

Q. Is there a risk that in that tense atmosphere, security will be oppressive? A. There can never be too much security after what happened in 1972. Until then, nothing had ever happened in the Olympic Games. Now we have to take all kinds of measures.

Q. The original Olympic Games were between athletes, and the rivalry between the Greeks was suspended. Now it seems the Olympics are surfeited with nationalism. Does this concern you?

A. No. I think that when people see an athlete winning and they see the flags and hear the anthem, they are very happy, the happy. So why not? We have nothing against flags and anthems.

O. What is your thinking about a permanent Olympic site? A. I am strongly against it. We think the Olympics belong to the world and

that all the countries in the world have the right to organize the Olympics. Q. But are the Olympic Games ade-

quately universal? It seems only a few countries with means always win most of

A. The main success in the Olympic Games is not to gain medals. Our aim is to assemble all the countries in the world, from different races, different regions, different political systems. We are trying to make sure that the Olympic Games are always a great festival of youth, cooperation and peace.

Q. The IOC has already outlawed the practice of storing, then reinjecting an athlete's blood to improve the oxygen supply. Now on the horizon there is a drug, called EPO, which promises to do the same thing without being detectable.

athlete is very happy and all countries are how concerned is the Olympic committagpy. So why not? We have nothing other drugs to improve performance?

A. The IOC was the first international sports organization to fight against dop-ing. Now many international federations and also some governments are following our lead. We are strongly against doping, not only because it is a danger to the athletes but also because it is a kind of cheating, which we cannot accept.

Q. Are you worried about the Olympics becoming over-commercialized? What measures, if any, are you taking to prevent commercialization?

A. We are not going to prevent it be-cause we think commercialization is a very important help for all the sporting world. What we want to avoid is that commercial interests run sport. Sport must be run by sports officials, by people coming from sports.

Q. Are you happy about the staging of the Winter Games in Calgary? A. So far, so good. I'm very happy till

**Foundation** 

Is Set Up to

**Aid Poland** 

By Jackson Diehl

#### WORLD BRIEFS

#### Clerides Concedes Defeat in Cyprus

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Glafkos Clerides conceded defeat to the leftist-

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Giatkos Cierdes conceded deteat to the letust-backed candidate, George Vassiliou, in the second round of the Cyprus presidential election on Sunday.

Mr. Clerides, 67, went on live television to say the people had chosen Mr. Vassiliou, 56, who campaigned as an independent. "Although the majority was very small," he said, "we must all accept the result."

Interior Minister Constantinos Michaelides said about 95 percent of the 267,000 resistant interior helicates. The continuity intermediates the continuity interior of the continuity interior of the continuity interior of the continuity interior of the continuity.

the 363,000 registered voters cast ballots. The center-right incumbent president, Spyros Kyprianou, was defeated in the first round last week in his bid for a third five-year term.

#### 6 Aid Workers Abducted in Ethiopia

BRUSSELS (AP) — Six medical relief workers, from Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands, were abducted by a rebel group in the Ethiopian

province of Tigre, officials said Sunday.

Two Belgian doctors and a Dutch nurse of the international aid group Doctors Without Borders-Belgium were taken captive Thursday along with two Irish nuns and an Irish doctor by the rebel Popular Front for the

Liberation of the Tigre.

Reginald Moreels, a spokesman for the Belgian group, said the six were taken from their base in Idaga Hamous in Tigre Province, about 340 miles (550 kilometers) north of the capital Addis Ababa, and were apparently unharmed. No reason for the abduction was known, but Mr. Moreels said recent lighting in the province has been intense and that the rebels might have taken the doctors to treat their wounded.

#### 2 Libyans Are Arrested in Senegal

DAKAR, Senegal (AP) — Two Libyans carrying arms and explosives have been arrested while trying to enter Senegal at the Dakar airport, Communications Minister Djibo Ka said Sunday.

Mr. Ka, the government spokesman, said that the two Libyans were arrested Friday night on their arrival on a flight from Cotonou, Benin, via Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He said another man whom he described as a Libyan agent carrying false papers had been arrested two days earlier at Kadira on the Senegal-Mali border, where he was trying to enter Senegal

Senegal broke diplomatic relations with Libya in 1980, accusing the government of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of trying to destabilize Senegal and other West African nations.

#### Sikh Separatists Kill 34 in the Punjab

NEW DELFII (NYI) — At least 34 persons were killed in bomb attacks and ambushes by Sikh separatists in the Punjab in recent days, news reports said Saturday.

In one attack, 11 members of a Sikh family in the Amritsar district were

slain. The reason was not clear, but police informers, many of whom are reportedly Sikhs, have been among the major targets of terrorists over the past year. Eleven other persons were shot in separate incidents, the police said, while 12 died as a result of hombinon in four targets. said, while 12 died as a result of bombings in four towns in Amritsar.

A spokesman for the Punjab government said that the blasts represent ed the first major coordinated move by several terrorist groups this year who had organized at least two massacres of Hindu bus passengers last year, killing more than 75 persons. The militants are seeking an independent nation

#### For the Record

A crew member was killed and 19 persons were hart on Saturday when flames and smoke engulfed the crew car on the California Zephyr as the westbound Amtrak train pulled into Hastings, Nebraska, with 294 passengers aboard, officials said.

The world chess champion, Garri Kasparov, lost Saturday to Kirel Georgiev of Bulgaria in the quarterfinals of the world chess blitz champing.

onship in St. John, New Brunswick

Two Soviet Army officers have been expelled from West Berlin on suspicion of spying, the West Berlin police said. (Renters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

#### 2 Planes Nearly Collide Over Britain

LCINDON (Renters) — A British air traffic controller was suspended after two aircraft carrying a total of more than 200 passengers and crew members nearly collided Sunday over the coast of England, the Civil Aviation Authority said.

Aviation Authorny said.

An Amsterdam-bound British Caledonian plane carrying 65 passengers and five crew members, which had taken off from Gatwick Airport, and a Pan Am jetliner with 152 people abound, heading for Heathnew Airport from Oslo, were on "a converging course" a mile apart in clear weather, a British Caledoman spokesman said. It was the second such incident this month over Britain.

#### Pan Am in Holding Pattern on Strike

NEW YORK (AP) — Talks between representatives of Pan Am Corp. and 4,500 members of the Teamsters union continued Sunday past a strike deadline, and union officials said employees would return to work later in the day.

The negotiations on a dispute over Pan Am's demands for wage cuts

and work-rule changes were to resume, a union spokesman said. He refused to discuss the status of the talks; saying the union leadership was esitant to read too much into them.

Pan Am said that in case of a strike it would maintain service by using replacement workers as reservation clerks and customer service agents and in various clerical positions. The deadline ended a 30-day cooling off

period ordered by the government. Employees at P&O European Ferries, based in Dover, England, voted

unanimously Sunday to continue their three-week strike over a manage-ment plan to dismiss some workers, a spokesman for the National Union Eastern Airlines says it will close its reservation center in the Chicago

suburb of Oak Brook, Illinois, climmating 700 jobs. (UPI)
Radroad workers in Portugal and Lisbon Metro workers were scheduled

to strike Monday to demand higher pay, unions said Sunday after a week of sporadic rail and Metro stoppages. (AFP) This Week's Holidays

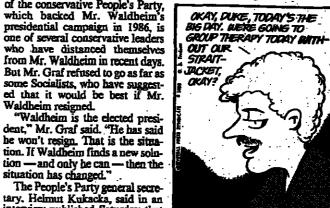
#### Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in

the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays: MONDAY: Greece.

TUESDAY: Brunei, Guyana THURSDAY: Australia, Kuwait, Sur SATURDAY: Dominican Republic. SUNDAY: Guinea-Bissau, South Korea.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters

#### **DOONESBURY**









#### **Czech Chiefs Get Petition Of Catholics**

By John Tagliabue

New York Tunes Service PRAGUE --- More than 300,000 Czechoslovak Roman Catholics have signed an appeal to their government to guarantee the Roman Catholic Church fundamental rights, after the church leader, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, threw the weight of his authority behind the

The petition's 31 demands include the strict separation of church and state, the rights to propagate religion on radio and television, and the right to criticize the official Marxist-Leninist ideology publicly. The demands are intended to carve out a greater area of independence for the church, even as high-level Vatican and Czechoslovak officials have resumed discussions, after a fouryear interval, of church-state ten-

Those talks focus on how to fill the 10 of Czechoslovakia's 13 bishoprics that are vacant. But the list of church grievances is longer.

The Communist government, following a 300-year tradition, licenses and pays the country's Catholic priests and Protestant ministers and its sole rabbi. But Catholic orders of priests and nuns are repressed, priestly activities are limited and efforts are made to gain control of church affairs through a state-sponsored priests' organiza-tion, Pacem in Terris, creating a situation that is one of the most difficult the Catholic Church faces

view. "I have appealed to the government again and again, but my repeals go without response."

The unusual response to the petition reflects the continuing authority of the prelate. A similar effort last year drew little response from the faithful, who began signing the appeal in large numbers only after Cardinal Tomasek called on them to do so in a letter read from the fair deal from British justice.

pulpit.
The government, for its part, has struck back with accustomed severity, accusing the cardinal of falsifying the petition's results, and attributing the idea to conservative Catholic circles in Slovakia, in the eastern portion of the country, who it said were linked to the wartime Nazi puppet government.

At issue is control. In its discussions with the Vatican, which began in December and enter a third round next month, Prague has proposed a compromise, seeking to obtain the nomination of the Reverend Frantisek Vymetal, the leader of the Pacem in Terris movement. as Archbishop of Olomouc in Moravia, in exchange for the nomina-tion of two prelates loyal to the Vatican. So far, the Vatican has

For churchgoers, the issue of control is crucial because the church has emerged increasingly in recent years as a place of refuge in a society demanding conformity. In part, this is reflected in grow-

ing numbers of churchgoers. In July, 100,000 people descended on Levoca for a pilgrimage, where members of Catholic orders such as the Franciscans donned their habits, despite a government ban.

#### NASA Administrator to Quit

HOUSTON -- The head of the National Aeronautics and Space says he will leave the space agency from 1971 to 1977 and was asked to assume the job again in 1986 after Ulster territory, and it promised to the shuttle Challenger exploded.

The flavour of an island

in a single malt.

Isle of Jura

SINGLE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY

South Korea. Why has it taken so long to resolve this problem?

will boycott the Summer Games unless



POPE GREETS RED ARMY CHOIR - Pope John Paul II Soviet Red Army Choir, which is on a tour of Italy. The singers acknowledging over the weekend the applause of members of the were received by John Paul in a private audience at the Vatican.

# Dispute Intensifies Irish Mistrust of U.K.

By Karen DeYoung

DUBLIN - Little more than two years after they signed the British-Irish agreement, Dublin and London have hit a major roadblock in their efforts to cooperate on the future of Northern Ireland.

The immediate focus of the controversy is the accountability and in Europe.

"The people are impatient, waiting so long for their rights," said Cardinal Tomasek. 88 in an interdures for requesting extradition of alleged Irish criminals.

But deliberations on these matters have been colored by centuries of colonial history and a profound mistrust. Regardless of London's intent, its actions in recent weeks have reinforced the long-standing belief here that no Irish Catholic, North or South, can ever expect a

At the same time, the disputes have made clear that the accord was never designed as an equal partnership. The agreement, Britain insists, gave Dublin the right to make its views known on issues affecting the North, with no guar-antee that they would dictate British policy.

Although both sides say their commitment to making the accord work remains intact, Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland warned last week that "confidence has been seriously eroded," and declared that efforts between the two governments to resolve their differences had reached an impasse. "Matters," he has said, "cannot

be left where they stand." In terms of their effect on North-ern Ireland, Dublin believes that recent British law enforcement and iudicial decisions have all but canceled the negative publicity given to the Irish Republican Army following its bombing attack that killed 11 persons in the border town of Enniskillen in November.

The elimination of sympathy or more direct support for the IRA among minority Catholics in Northern Ireland was the funda-mental goal of the agreement signed in November 1985. Equally important was the building of Catholics' trust in the largely Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary. the provincial police force.

London pledged that Dublin would have a consultative voice on behalf of the Catholics in matters Administration, James C. Fletcher, concerning the two sectarian communities in the North, particularly for the second time next year when those having to do with the admin-President Ronald Reagan leaves istration of justice. In return, Duboffice. Mr. Fletcher headed NASA lin laid aside, while not relinquish-

englige for the second of the

Over the violent objections of the

Both London and Dublin believe

der the agreement.
Discrimination in housing policy in the six northern counties has been alleviated, and a prohibition against the display of Irish flags and emblems has been repealed. Two new Catholic judges have been appointed to Ulster benches and security cooperation led to the discovery of massive IRA arms caches on both sides of the border.

All seemed to be going smoothly until Jan. 25, when Attorney Gen-eral Patrick Mayhew of Britain announced the results of a four-year investigation into an alleged "shoot-to-kill" policy by the Royal Ulster Constabulary that led to the deaths of six unarmed men at police hands in 1982.

Although no evidence of an organized police policy amounting to murder had been uncovered. Mr. Mayhew said, there was "evidence of the commission of offenses of perverting, or attempting or conspiring to pervert the course of jus-

ce" on the part of police officials. But, he said, it had been decided that prosecution for these crimes would serve neither the "public interest" nor "national security." In the Irish government view, the

implication that the Royal Ulster Constabulary was immune from punishment, even when guilt had been established, hit directly at confidence-building hopes for the North and efforts to eradicate long-held suspicions of the British in the South.

"It came without any warning, without any consultation," a Dublin official said. "It was an enormous blow to public confidence here. How could we justify continue. ued cooperation with the RUC Deal Set on Sale when it still contains officers

In addition, a British appeals court denied a petition to quash 13year-old convictions and life sentences against six Irishmen imprisoned for a bombing in the British city of Birmingham that they insist, and most Irishmen believe, they

The judges deemed as incredible new testimony that confessions had been beaten out of the men, indications that forensic evidence presented at their original 1975 trial had been less than conclusive, and the insistence of a member of the British Parliament, who had writ- agreed to keep the paper in operaten a book about the case, that he



Work, Academic, Life Experience Send detailed resume for free evaluation. PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

#### ation with the Royal Ulster Con- had conducted interviews with the rassment against the one million actual guilty parties. Irish citizens who live in Britain Britain then said it was making and who have comprised the vast

2-to-1 Protestant majority in Ulster, a permanent bilateral secretarsions of the 1974 Prevention of Ter13 years. Most were never charged. iat stationed Dublin officials in the rorism Act, originally passed in renorthern capital of Belfast for the first time since the island was partitioned in 1920.

Sponse to public outrage against legislation," Mr. Haughey said, "its time since the island was partitioned in 1920.

21 persons were killed.

Sponse to public outrage against legislation," Mr. Haughey said, "its implementation has been discriminatory and insensitive and has

The act, which allows police to caused widespread resentment some progress has been made un- detain terrorist suspects incommu- among law-abiding Irish people

Whatever the purposes of this

nicado for up to seven days, is seen who, rightly or wrongly, view it as in Ireland as an instrument of harracist in its operation."

Mr. Brian declined to commit

Guild, which represents UPI em-

a specialized service with a narrow

said that might prove to be a con-

servative estimate.

focus, such as business news.

#### **UPI Operating Rights** Are Sold to U.S. Group

By Alex S. Jones

NEW YORK - Mario Vázquez ly successful. Raña, the Mexican publisher who has owned United Press Internations of the Mr. Brian declined to commit the base owned United Press Internations of the preserving UPI's traditional since 1986, has sold the right tional role as a general news serto operate the news service to an vice. Leaders of the Wire Service investment group associated with Guild, which represents UPI em-Financial News Network, a cable ployees, expressed concern that the television service.

The change, announced Friday. means a return of UPI finances and operations to U.S. control. Earl W. Brian, the entrepreneur who heads the investment group, described the move as "absolutely" vital.

"Getting this thing back with people who are familiar with our culture and principles that relate to the First Amendment is the difference between night and day," said Mr. Brian, who in 1986 engaged in a bitter fight with Mr. Vázquez Raña to acquire UPI.

Mr. Brian said that he did not consider Mr. Vázquez Raña to have operated UPI counter to First Amendment principles, which guarantee a free press, but that he believed the publisher's inability to speak English and unfamiliarity with U.S. journalistic traditions

# against whom there was evidence Of New York Post

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch and 10 unions reached agreement Saturday on a plan to save The New York Post, and hours later plans were under way to rejuvenate the newspaper and win back readers and advertisers.

The agreement, reached shortly before 2 A.M. after 16 hours of hard negotiations, averted a threatened shutdown of The Post. It will enable Mr. Murdoch to sell the paper to a New York real estate developer. Peter Kalikow, who has tion for at least one more year after he assumes ownership on March 7. The sale will end Mr. Murdoch's 12-year tenure, which was marked by losses of \$150 million. The labor pact, which includes a

\$3 million farewell gift to the employees from Mr. Murdoch, will

eliminate 130 of 1,200 jobs at The

Post, slightly raise salaries of re-

maining workers and cut costs by \$24 million over three years. Mr.

Kalikow, 45, who will pay \$37.6

million for The Post, said that he

was studying various changes in

format and approach

ings to high school sports - then The Associated Press would be the only general news service in the United States. Mr. Vázquez Raña did not sell UPI outright to Mr. Brian's investment group, WNW Group Inc., which stands for World News Net-

work. Rather, he sold an irrevoka-

ment, Mr. Vázquez Raña gave up all management and financial obligations for UPI.

In exchange, WNW Group, of one of several conservative leaders which Mr. Brian is chairman, has who have distanced themselves agreed to pay Mr. Vázquez Raña an unspecified sum in "present and future considerations that may total more than \$55 million subject to

certain financial conditions. Mr. Brian declined to say how much was to be paid: Mr. Vázquez Raña was prohibited from selling the news service outright because of an agreement reached in 1986 with the Wire Service Guild, under which he may not sell more than 10 percent of the

company without first offering the

opportunity to an employee stock

option trust on behalf of staff members in the guild. The proxy arrangement was created so that WNW Group could take over control of UPI without buying it, but Mr. Brian said his group intended to acquire the news

Paul Steinle, 48, formerly presi-dent of Financial News Network, is to be president of UPI. Mr. Brian, 45, a former surgeon, is also chairman of Infotechnology

agency and would meet with union officials Monday to discuss how that might be done.

#### Washington Post Service WARSAW — The Polish gov-ernment and officials of the Rockefeller Foundation have announced the creation of a foundation meant to stimulate Polish agriculture in another small step by Poland toward winning badly needed Westem financial support. The foundation, started after

several years of negotiations between Rockefeller Foundation officials and the government of Gener-al Wojciech Jaruzelski, initially will invest \$2.4 million raised from Western commercial banks in a project to increase breeding of Po-lish pigs and increase ham exports to the United States. Proceeds from the venture will

be used for other technical, educational and commercial projects meant to improve Polish agriculture, a central part of the nation's economy that is largely privately owned but backward by Western standards. The nonprofit founda-tion, set up under Polish law, will be managed by a council including prominent American and West Enropean agronomists and business-men as well as a minority of Polish

experts. Foundation officials, who participated in a ceremonial inauguration Saturday at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, described the project as a potential model for how Poland, burdened by a \$39 billion foreign debt, could begin to attract foreign investment from the West. Lending to Warsaw by Western govern-ments and banks was halted after

the imposition of martial law in "The amounts of money being raised by the foundation are not significant in relation to the size of Poland's debt," said Leon Irish, a council member and representative of the foundation, at a press confer-ence. "But the foundation can be important as a path-breaker and a were great handicaps in the effort model on how things can be even-to make the news agency financial-

to bring new funds into Poland." The foundation's establishment comes several months after the authorities granted final approval to another foundation created by the Roman Catholic Church to support ployees, expressed concern that the news operation, founded as United backed by a \$10 million appropriation from the U.S. Congress.

#### "I'm not going in with any com-mitment other than to turn this Waldheim business around," Mr. Brian said. Mr. Vázquez Raña has said UPI loses \$1 million a month. Mr. Brian Is Becoming More Isolated If UPI were to abandon its general news coverage — everything from international summit meet-

The Associated Press

VIENNA - President Kurt Waldheim is becoming increasingly isolated after a subtle policy change by conservative backers who are now calling on him to do what is best for Austria.

"The ball is with Waldheim," the Austrian economics minister, Robble proxy to operate UPI for at least 10 years. Under the arrangeert Graf, said Sunday. Mr. Graf, a prominent member of the conservative People's Party, which backed Mr. Waldheim's

> But Mr. Graf refused to go as far as some Socialists, who have suggested that it would be best if Mr. Waldheim resigned. "Waldheim is the elected president," Mr. Graf said. "He has said he won't resign. That is the situation. If Waldheim finds a new solu-

tion -and only he can - then the situation has changed." The People's Party general secretary, Helmut Kukacka, said in an interview published Saturday that Mr. Waldheim had a responsibility both to the party and to Austrians to help the country out of its crisis.

The party chief, Alois Mock, who is among Mr. Waldheim's staunchest supporters, also dis-tanced himself slightly in an interview with the newspaper Kurier. Whether or not Mr. Waldheim resigns, Mr. Mock said, is the "sole responsibility of the president." An opinion poll in the newspa-

per Salzburger Nachrichten showed Mr. Waldheim no longer had majority support; 45 percent of those polled favored his resignation and 42 percent favored his remain-Inc., a diversified company based

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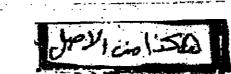
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#### U.S. May Not Penalize Feat in Cyprus es conceded defeat to the kin the second round of the Cyprus **Lapses on Drug Control** on to say the people had the an independent. "Although a sust all accept the result stides said about 95 percent st. The center-right includes and in the first round last weight." By Panama and Mexico

By Elaine Sciolino New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A draft

State Department report has con-cluded that while Panama and Mexico have failed to take adequate steps to control drug trafficking, they should not be penalized by the United States, Reagan ad-ministration officials said. c of the international aid so taken captive Thursday at the rebel Popular Front for

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Under a law passed in 1986, it is up to the president to certify that countries where major drug traf-licking occurs are "fully cooperat-ing" in cracking down on the trade. Countries that do not qualify lose U.S. military and economic aid and

other economic, advantages.
The State Department report, prepared by the Bureau of International. Narcotics Matters, asserts that Panama and Mexico have not made adequate progress in combating the drug problem, but con-cludes that they should be certified anyway because there are "other national interests" that warrant continued economic and other assistance, Last year, both received unqualified certification.

The report on Friday was criticized by the commissioner of customs and by members of Congress who want the administration to deal more forcefully with countries involved in drug traffic.

The decision on Panama is especially surprising in light of recent indictments of the Panamanian military leader, General Manuel 34 in the Punis Antonio Noriega, and some of his aides on federal charges of racketeering and other narcotics-related crimes. Since the United States already has suspended economic and military aid to Panama, the effect of decertification would be more symbolic than economic.

The recommendation also appears to support a belief in some Panamanian circles that the administration does not have a consistent policy on Panama.

The report is provisional and is subject to clearance by other gov-ernmental agencies and the region-al assistant secretaries of state before it goes to Secretary of State George P. Shultz and President Ronald Reagan; who is to announce his decision by March 1. Administration officials familiar with the approval process say that

#### **AIDS Official** In U.S. Presses For More Money

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The chairman working in a bar in New York. "It working in a bar in New York. "It working in a bar in New York. "It can be seen the chairman all started here almost 20 years ago.

AIDS commission has said that the New other communities come and U.S. Food and Orug Administration urgently needs more money 200,000 Paragnayans living in the 200,000 Paragnayans living in t and staff to help speed the approval of drugs to fight acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The chairman, Admiral James D. Watkins, said Friday that when the commission recently visited the agency, officials and scientists "pulled me into a back room" to plead for help in obtaining addi-tional investigators, evaluators, space, equipment and other re-sources to handle a swelling volume of AIDS data.

"I'm embarrassed that we look like the Third World," Admiral

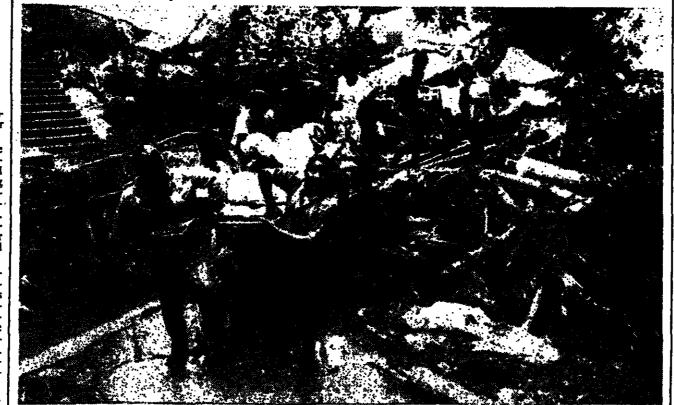
The Food and Drug Administration's regulatory budget for AIDS would rise to \$41.5 million under Mr. Reagan's proposed budget for the 1989 fiscal year, up from \$25 million received in the current fis-

cepted, they will be to soften rather than toughen the report.

The report also recommends the decertification of Iran, Afghanistan, Paraguay, Syria and Laos. All other countries where major drug trafficking occurs have fully coop-erated with drug enforcement ef-forts, according to the report. Among these countries are Colom-bia, where a major drug trafficker who was wanted in the United States was released recently.

The report approved the Baha-mas despite complaints by U.S. of-ficials that senior members of its government may have been in-volved in facilitating drug traffick-ing. It also approved Bolivia, where cocaine trafficking surged again af-ter the conclusion in 1986 of a U.S. military operation to help the authorities shut down cocaine labora-

Members of Congress from both parties, who unspecessfully tried to penalize Panama, Mexico and the Bahamas last year, have said they will challenge the recommenda-tions on Mexico and Panama.



elderly person from the ruins of a funeral home that collapsed mudslides and floods, officials said, and a further 95 people are after the Rio de Janeiro area was hit by a four-hour rainsform missing and feared dead. More than 3,000 were left homeless.

DEADLY DOWNFALL — Rescue workers carrying an that dumped five inches of water. At least 70 people died in

## Town in Paraguay Prospers on N.Y. Connection

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

CARAGUATAY, Paraguay -Many inhabitants of this small farming town have never visited Asunción, the capital, and a few speak only the traditional Guarani language, but everyone, it seems, has a daughter or cousin or some other close relative living in New

On Sundays, the line of people waiting to telephone collect to New York stretches more than 100 yards (90 meters). Every week, someone arrives with thousands of dollars for distribution to local families. Every two or three weeks, another dozen or so migrants say tearful goodbyes and head for New York. To the United States, the migration is illegal, yet for Caraguatay

and nearby farming communities, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of Asunción, the escape to New York has become so institutionalized that young people are expected to give good reason for not wanting to go. At least 3,000 of the 15,000 people living in the area have already left.

By Zita Arocha

United States send back to their Jesuit-run Central American Uni-have sprung up in the last five

migration to the United States," said Gabriel Sagnier, who runs a local pharmacy and has a cousin working in a bar in New York. "It Cesar Hernandez slips a letter and

U.S. census and immigration fig-ures indicate that perhaps 4,000 Paragnayans live in the United States legally.

The incentive is clear. Thanks to

money sent from New York, Caraguatay is the most prosperous town in a generally depressed region of

southern Paraguay.
"We have better houses, better business and better fiestas," said Ordener Cataldo, the local police commissioner. "Where people have gone to the United States, every-

thing is better." Even charity comes in the form of dollars. The local Roman Catholic church has a new roof and new paint after a \$13,000 collection at the Caragnatay Social Center in Brooklyn. When the town's ambucal year. The agency would get anone was quickly provided by conmillion and perhaps more than \$1 other \$25 million for a building. tributions from New York. billion that Salvadorans in the

So strong is the link between the cost, being reimbursed at high Caraguatay and New York that interest rates from wages subse-Bishop Demetrio Aquino of nearby Cascupé, and the local priest, Juan Esteban Ruiz Diaz, have been sent to visit their former parishioners, many of whom return for the

Those who stay behind hope that, if they cannot migrate, at least their children will. "Parents are so proud when their children go," Mr. Cataldo said. "They don't worry that it's illegal because, as soon as their children get there, they call up and say they're fine. They go poor, and two years later they come back with gold watches and buy cars and

of Mercy on Sept. 24.

have parties,"

Many parents sell cattle or a cart to help cover the current \$4,500 fee charged by skilled smugglers to deliver a migrant to New York. In

the cost, being reimbursed at high specially trained and dressed to quently earned in New York.

Two women, Marta Leguizamon and Maximina Franco, who live in New York but return to Caraguatay once a year, are credited with initiating the flow. To many towns-folk, they still hold the key to mitown's annual Festival of Our Lady

When the underground route was first opened up, mainly young ple are farmers unaccustomed to girls, some as young as 14, were dealing with banks, money sent taken to the United States to work home is usually brought in cash by as servants. U.S. officials say some visitors, in some cases as much as ended up working as prostitutes to \$30,000 at a time. pay off the smugglers. Today there the migrants.

Not everyone is pleased by the they wielded as last week's round of persuade U.S. consular officials in Asunción to give them visas for vacations in the United States. Once in Miami, staying in a hotel known for its Paraguayan clientele, they would leave their tourist

groups and continue to New York. Now, however, consular officials food to try to persuade them to take their children," Mr. Saguier usually through Mexico and usually through the usually

Perhaps because most local peodealing with banks, money sent

"They bring the money hidden are as many men as women among where they can," Mr. Cataldo said. "in their socks, in their clothes, Local residents say that in the wherever. But it always seems to

exodus. Sister Daria Bernal, a nun cease-fire negotiations opened. who runs one of two local schools, said her student population fell from 400 in 1985 to 350 last year.

they need to because there are no The tradition is so much part of to last three days, but the cardinal

Caraguatay's way of life that, notwithstanding new immigration laws in the United States, it seems likely to continue.

"When they leave, they all say their idea is to earn money and return here," Mr. Sagnier said. "But once they are there, they say, 'What am I going to do in Caraguatay?' I don't know anyone who has

north have not forgotten their

towns, Salvadorans say.

accounting firm.

The 5,000 inhabitants of the

Salvadoran businesses are owned

grocery stores, a construction com-pany, a transfer business and an

Last year, about 25 of the more

prominent people from Intipuca

who live in the Washington area

formed a committee to help their

home town. Their \$7,000 donation

gave the future an above-average

was very good or fairly good.

#### vote Feb. 3 against new military aid for the contras. "For me, it's really sad that ouths go, because they lose their identity by seeking material goods," she said. "But I understand face cease-fire negotiations

ended it abruptly at 2:30 P.M. Friday, citing the government's reluctance to approve a five-point pro-posal he had offered unexpectedly on Thursday night.

The contras are pressing for broad democratic reforms in Nicaragua before they will accept a cease-fire, while the government contends that those reforms already are under way through the regional peace process and wants only to work out the technical ar-

exchange bedrock of the Salvadoran economy, which for a decade residents of El Salvador.

In Intipuca, a farming village near the Pacific coast, the U.S. wealth is reflected in the modest but comfortable homes, many of Salvadoran officials.

In Intipuca, a farming village near the Pacific coast, the U.S. wealth is reflected in the modest but comfortable homes, many of which have television sets, videocascate recorders and telephones. \$25 Million for Contras

By Susan F. Rasky

town, many of them older people of 15 liberal, moderate and conserand children, are well fed and wear vative Democrats in the House of new clothes and shoes, in contrast Representatives has tentatively with the inhabitants of nearby agreed on \$25 million in aid for the In the District of Columbia, some of the more successful local

hopes to bring the proposal to the floor of the House of Representatives for a vote Thursday, they said.

medical assistance for the rebels as dren who are victims of the Nicaragnan conflict, the aides said.

They said the aid would be deliv-

The Democrats view their alternative as a way to encourage the peace plan developed last year by President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica and approved by five Central American nations includ-

issues for members of the Democratic task force, the aides said, is how deliveries would be handled if a cease-fire were achieved between the rebels, known as contras, and

the Sandinist government. Liberal Democrats, who reluc-

**NEWS ANALYSIS** attempt by the cardinal to force the government to negotiate political

opposition parties and revise its draft law. He called for the contras

to gather their guerrillas into cease-fire zones for a 30-day truce.

The Sandinist delegation imme-diately reacted negatively to the proposals sources close to the San-dinists said. They reportedly saw them as biased on the side of the

contras. President Daniel Ortega

Saavedra, consulted in Managua by telephone, regarded them as an

**Sandinist-Contra Talks:** 

Charges of Bad Faith

Obando y Bravo Appears to Doubt Sincerity of Managua Government

By Julia Preston

cease-fire talks between the Nicara-

guan government and the rebels were suddenly suspended Friday by their mediator, Cardinal Miguel

Obando y Bravo, each side immedi-

ately accused the other of negotiat-ing in bad faith while seeking to influence the decisions of the U.S.

Congress on military aid for the

But accounts by participants indicate that it was not pressure from Washington that broke up the ne-

gotiations, but rather longstanding

deep doubts about the Sandinists'

negotiations that, by acknowledg-ment of members of the cardinal's

mediating team, could have contin-

ned if he had waited only a few

The Sandinists' suspicions that

the cardinal is partial to the contras

and that the contras are obeying instructions from the Reagan ad-

ministration to avoid any cease-fire

led the Sandinists to fumble the significant diplomatic advantage

That advantage came as a result of

the U.S. House of Representatives

The talks that began Thursday

were the second round of face-to-

prompted by the Central American

peace process that began six

months ago. The current round was

bels, known as contras.

GUATEMALA CITY -- When

rather than technical, issues. mistrust among the Nicaragnans involved; the leftist Sandinist gov-During a 30-minute meeting Friday with the cardinal, said the Revernment, the cardinal and the reerend Bosco Vivas, a member of Cardinal Obando y Bravo's media-The Roman Catholic prelate's tion team: "The government never indicated it would give a positive sincerity led him to hastily call off response. The government said it had decided not to take up the cardinal's proposal."

The Sandinist delegation actually had a fallback position accepting Cardinal Obando y Bravo's plan, but the cardinal already had can-celed the session by the time they were able to present it. Sandinist negotiators, wary of the cardinal, said they refused to give their acceptance earlier because they wanted to draw up a formal written document detailing exactly what they were accepting.

The Sandinists failed to see that

the cardinal's proposal also dismayed the contras, who did not want to pull back their forces into special zones. "The Sandinists refused to grasp that the cardinal gave them the best chance they've had so far in these talks," said Azucena Ferrey, a leader of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the contra alli-

During most of the Sandinists' eight years in power, Cardinal Obando y Bravo has been their most influential critic. Before the formulation of the Central American peace plan, Sandinist leaders frequently insulted him and harassed some of his clergy and followers. Yet Mr. Ortega asked Cardinal Obando to mediate so as to lend credibility to the talks.

Until now, the cardinal has been restrained in his role, but he appears to have taken offense at the

negotiations, putting the govern-

rangements for a cease-fire.

After the crisis Friday, both sides now say they are ready to resume andinist maneuvers at the talks. the negotiations as early as this By suspending the talks, Cardinal Obando y Bravo thrust himself Cardinal Obando y Bravo's proforcefully into the center of the

posal, which he said was designed to speed up the talks, called for the ment on notice that if he is to government to free political prison-ers, allow full freedom of expres-sion, reopen a dialogue with the continue leading his prestige he wants rapid results and will not tolerate delays of even a few hours.

> such as the International Red Cross, to take over after a cease-

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A task force

Jim Wright, the House speaker,

The package, an alternative to the \$36.3 million request by the Reagan administration, which was

defeated Feb. 3 in the House, will be limited to food, clothing and well as medical treatment of chil-

ered through Central Intelligence Agency channels.

ing Nicaragna.
One of the thorniest remaining

like a neutral, independent agency, rettes, milk and bus tickets.

Moderate and conservative Democrats, however, say they fear that the Red Cross would not be

greed on \$25 million in aid for the willing or able to undertake such a risky task and that any breach of a cease-fire would jeopardize the flow of aid. Congressional aides said that,

under the current plan, the CIA deliveries would be monitored by the House and Senate intelligence committees and the General Accounting Office, a government watch-dog agency.

Austerity in Nicaragua Earlier, Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times reported from Ma-

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced austerity measures Saturday to accompany the curren-cy devaluation decreed a week ago. Mr. Ortega said he was ordering every ministry to cut its budget 10 percent, and he appealed to Nicaraguans to fight inflation by refusing to buy overpriced goods or to accept jobs paying more than those

they now hold. The government has replaced the córdoba with a "new córdoba." Old córdobas were accepted in exchange for new ones for three days, ending Wednesday, then lost their value.

One new córdoba was offered for 1,000 old cordobas. The new curtantly agree that the CIA network rency is pegged at 10 to the U.S. is currenly the only means of get-ting supplies to the rebels, would thousands of items, including ciga-

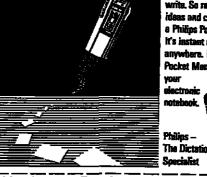
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#### **AMERICAN TOPICS**

In Congress for Life: An Increasing Reality

"If any job is more thankless than being in Congress, it is try-ing to get there," writes Robert Kuttner, economics correspon-dent of The New Republic magazine. "In 1986 a record 98.4 percent of incumbents defending their seats were re-elected. Just six challengers toppled sitting, representatives, a new low."

He adds: "Congress increasingly is becoming a permanent bipartisan government of sale incombents. Gerrymandering is more sophisticated today. With computers, a safe district tends to stay safe. In many state legislatures, when congressional dis-tricts are redrawn, a facit bipartisan incombents' consuracy outs. the Republican voters in the Republican districts and the Democratic voters in the Democratic ones. Moreover, in recent years, incumbents have devoted evering numbers of their everincreasing staffs to the task of servicing constituents."

And says, "as campaign fi-nance has become more systematic, lobbies of all stripes put ever more of their money into incumbents (who have legislative influence) and relatively less into challengers (who don't)."

Short Takes When Richard B. Feynman

the physicist who died a week ago, joined the faculty of the California Institute of Technology in 1950, he and Murray Gell-Mann formed such an effective team there that both went on to win the Nobel prize. The collabora- | choice of witnessing something

tion, The New York Times re-tounts, often seemed like a rival-ry. "Dick is always calling up to see whether Murray is working."
Dr. Gell-Mann's wife, Margaret, once remarked. "If I say he's in the garden, Dick is happy for the rest of the day. But if I tell him Murray is doing physics, then Dick gets nervous and immediately wants to come over."

More and more judges in the Los Angeles area are ordering that, as a condition of probation, convicted drug dealers not carry telephone pagers, or beepers. Law enforcement agencies had noticed that dealers were increasingly using the gadget to receive calls from customers.

Notes About People Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., his-torian, former aide to John F.

Kennedy and currently professor at the City University of New York, has received a letter from former Senator John Tower of Texas, informing him that he has been named to the Republican Senatorial Inner Circle. As a member, he was told, he can take part in party briefings and enjoy a "small, intimate dinner hosted by a Republican senator, cabinet member or an administration of-ficial." Mr. Schlesinger, a life-long Democrat, wrote back that he was grateful that his "services to the Republican Party" have been recognized, noting that these services have consisted mainly, however, of efforts to show that party the manifold er-

Joel Grey, on Broadway re-creating his "Cabaret" role as master of ceremonics in a Berlin nightelub, says a visit to Hamburg's fleshpots increased his understanding of the role. Given a

rors of its ways."



**Joel Grey** 

the very hot," he told The New York Times. "Part of you wishes you hadn't seen it. It makes us seem like kindergarten. But whether I liked it or not, what I saw there is part of my sensibility

"Mickey Mande's Restaurant Marciano, Rocky Graziano, Bil-

ly Conn.

Arthur Highee

In recent years, this people-to- estimate on questionnaires he gave services, these businesses for a fee people aid has become the foreign to 1,300 Salvadorans living in the promise person-to-person delivery

mother, 70-year-old Ana Montesinos-Cruz, hears her name on a local radio program from her home in Intipuca, a tiny rural village in southeastern El Salvador. The early morning announcement brings good news: A letter and money are waiting for her at a business in

nearby San Miguel. By nightfall, she has picked up the letter and has traded the money order for 1,750 colones, five times the average monthly wage in El

For two years, this steady monthly flow of cash from her grandson, a kitchen helper at a Maryland restaurant, has come to represent survival for Mrs. Montesinos-Cruz and her husband, Ercilio. It also has become part of an lance broke down recently, a new unofficial pipeline of at least \$350

"medium, hot or very hot," he

compromised with hot. "It was

so shocking, I never want to see

United States send back to their Jesuit-run Central American Uni-relatives every year. Jesuit-run Central American Uni-versity in San Salvador, based his years. Operating like express mail

exchange bedrock of the Salvador- United States and more than 2,000 of the U.S. money in El Salvador. In Intipuca, a farming village

civil war intensified.

sociologist, recently published a So much money is being pumped study that said money sent to El into El Salvador by Salvadorans in Salvador by about a million Salvathe United States that clever entre-



and Sports Bar" in Manhattan, owned by an investors' syndicate, is paying its namesake about \$100,000 a year to lend his name and be there when he can. He also has a share of the business, so the more money the place makes, the more he makes. The former baseball player, 56, said he would like his restaurant to be like the late Toots Shor's: "I used to sit over there with Toots and Jackie Gleason, listening to Gleason tell stories. John Wayne came in all the time, and all the boxers came in, Rocky

dor has had a noticeable effect on But even this more conservative said officials and Salvadorans livthe Salvadoran landscape, in some estimate represents an essential ing in the United States. It also is cases transforming poor, rural vil- structural support for the economy proof that those who have migrated lages of straw and adobe huts, like of El Salvador, which has a popula-Intipuca, into more affluent towns tion of 4.5 million and an unemof whitewashed, wood-and-brick ployment rate of 40 percent, offihouses and paved streets, officials cials said, and Salvadorans living in the Unit- "If it weren't for this money, El Salvador would have crumbled, ed States said.

In the case of Intipuca, 12,000 to said a U.S. State Department offi-15,000 of its residents have settled cial who in 1985 conducted a study during the last 20 years in the of the impact of family aid on the Washington area, which has about Salvadoran economy. "It would 100,000 Salvadorans, the second- have fallen apart by now." largest concentration, after Los The Salvadoran ambassador to by former residents of Intipuea, in-Angeles, in the United States, local the United States, Ernesto Rivas cluding several restaurants and officials said. The greatest influx of Gallont, said the family aid helps Salvadorans into the United States the country because individual occurred in the early 1980s as the families are able to "invest in construction and purchase consumer

Segundo Montes, a Salvadoran items." dorans who live in the United preneurs, many of them Salvador-

States amounts to about \$1.4 bil- ans, have established an efficient, lion a year. If true, is almost twice well-organized system for channelthe country's 1987 operating budget and about four times the Across the United States, in citamount of U.S. economic aid to El ies where large numbers of Salvadorans have settled, dozens of busi- shirts for the schoolchildren, and

Mr. Montes, a professor at the nesses called "transfer houses" medicine for the clinic.

been tied to economic uneasiness

future prosperity are shrinking.

has been used to pave two main streets, paint the local church, build a wall around the town school and repair the local clinic. The committee plans to send books, pencils, notebooks and T-

# **Survey Finds Americans Pessimistic**

out that confidence in the future is The connection between eco-

a deep-seated American trait, nomics and optimism was clearly closely tied to the conviction that demonstrated by the survey. Of

next generation will continue to ex-pand. Accordingly, he added, a loss of national confidence has usually good or fairly good. Of those who

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — For the first time since Ronald Reagan became economic opportunities for the those who rated the future below president more than seven years ago, the U.S. public generally does not believe the nation's future will be better than its present or its past, according to a New York Times and a sense that the possibilities for rating, 71 percent said the economy

The poll, taken Jan. 17-21, asked 1,663 people to rate the past, the present and the future on a scale from 1 to 10, with 10 being the most optimistic. The results were level, virtually identical for each of the three categories: The past had a mean rating of 5.8, the present 5.73, and the future 5.84.

An ability to convey optimism about the future has always been one of Mr. Reagan's principal political assets. And on three previous occasions in his presidency, when Americans were asked the same question, they consistently viewed the nation's future more positively

The survey, which defined the past as five years ago and the future as five years ahead, found a continuation of Americans' historical optimism about their personal futures, an outlook apparently tied to confidence in their ability to control their own destiny. But it also found measiness about the outlook for their nation unmatched since the most troubled days of the Carter administration.

Richard E. Neustadt, a professor of government at Harvard, pointed Salute to

**SCHOPENHAUER** Arthur Schopenhauer was born 200 years ago today. His clear and simple (frequently witty) writings analysed all forms of

**ADVERTISEMENT** 

Nothing escaped his sharp mind, from atomic physics to zoology; he gave us a clear understanding of how heterosexual love works as well as explaining nature's insistence on homosexuality among 10% of the population; he developed dialectics before the birth of Marx, who corrupted it with materialism; he expounded on animal rights and environmental pollution before these words even existed; although generally misunderstood by Womens Libbers, he denounced the subjection of women to stupid men; he enabled his followers to free themselves of the tyranny of religion, nationalism and racism which continue to rip open so much of the world today. In short, Shopenhauer built a structure with 3,000 windows, all differently labeled, so that you can look inside from any aspect and grasp the unity of the entire structure as there are no dividing walls

His morality was to curb aggression and to promote compassion, just as we would hope that all beings, who are serving a life sentence, would practise compassion to each other. Schopenhauer's grasp of the human condition merits consideration at all times; his bicentennial doubly deserves re-examining his noble --- A.- R. Perrin, Monte-Carlo.

#### The New Contra Debate

The struggle over the Nicaraguan contras tras resting in cease-fire locations would is being renewed, at the lower pitch befit- Meanwhile, Republicans warn they will not ting the anticlimactic nature of this phase, on the issue of humanitarian aid. The Reagan administration's approach is consistent with its familiar goal of forcing the Sandinists out of power. It sees humanitarian aid as essential to holding the contras intact, still available to them from civil war to if not as a fighting force, then as a bargain-ing force. It favors a broad definition of broadly defined and American-delivered; it "humanitarian" (to include supplies still in the old military aid pipeline), believing that under a strict food-and-medicine definition rebels become merely refugees. It insists on keeping delivery in American hands on the ground that putting delivery under international auspices cuts off or at least attenuates the contras' Washington backing.

On humanitarian aid, the House speaker, Jim Wright, calls for bipartisan agreement, by which he appears to mean administration approval of a House position. But he is still working on composing a House posi-tion. Among the Democrats are some who would dissolve the contras immediately, even though the Sandinists themselves say they are willing to wait for months. Other Democrats, who felt that contras fighting in the battlefield would not make the Sandinists more democratic, suggest now that con-

support humanitarian aid that comes in the form of a Democratic "surrender package."

We think humanitarian aid can give a small but real bargaining lift to the contras, who are trying to negotiate what passage is could also be internationally inspected.

A heavy obligation rests on anti-contra Democrats to lean politically on the Sandinists, not only in the humanitarian aid vote but also by their calls to Managua. Why do so few of them reinforce Oscar Arias Sánchez's repeated and vigorous demands that the Sandinists make good on their pledges to democratize? Mr. Wright's last initiative in this area was in 1984. Democrats hold back on criticizing the Sandral San dinists in evident fear of bolstering President Reagan's appeals for the rebels. They say "give peace a chance" as though the words were self-fulfilling, as though democracy were not essential to secure peace. The impression is left that protecting Democrats in Congress is more important than protecting democrats in Central America. THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### A Primary Education

Nouvelle Hampshire. The Washington Post called it, and the change can be seen in the old brick factory buildings in Manchester. Forlorn eight years ago, they now gleam with electronics businesses. Boutiques abound. Parking spots do not.

Something else has changed. The oncecrotchety voters of New Hampshire took their screening responsibility seriously. For one thing, they turned out in great numbers. The Democratic vote rose to 125,000, up a quarter from 1984. The Republican vote, uncontested in 1984, doubled, to 159,000.

In the process, the voters clarified two broad themes. What is striking among the Republicans is the similarity of their two leading candidates. The Democratic race, meanwhile, may once more turn on the difference between two Democratic parties.

The campaign now charges on toward the 20 election events of March 8, Super Tuesday. That primitive national primary may or may not impel further change in the screening process. But either way, given the system, New Hampshire, like Iowa, did its job.

Historically, primaries polarize their parties because they attract the most active partisans. This year is different, at least among Republicans. With the departure of Alexander Haig and Pierre du Pont, the race between Vice President George Bush and Senator Bob Dole grows more tense. Bitter over his nine-point New Hampshire loss, Mr. Dole lets his cold-eyed temper show.

But the tension is personal. This is not a battle for the soul of the Republican Party. Both men have long experience and centrist Republican views. It is hard to distinguish between them on substance. Mr. Dole, declaring the deficit the first priority, would attack it with a spending freeze. Mr. Bush claims he has a better way: a "flexible" freeze, permitting some choices -- choices Mr. Dole probably would approve. Mr. Bush declares his unswerving support for the

credit because he took pains to study the treaty before declaring his support. To be sure, further over on the right, Jack Kemp and Pat Robertson still fight for a share of the spotlight. But the Bush-Dole competition trims on personality and preparation, not policies or proposals, thus re-flecting how far right Ronald Reagan has moved the Republican center.

The Democrats strongly supported Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts. But Richard Gephardt of Missouri, the Iowa winner, found reason for cheer.

There is a dismaying ring of protection-ism and farm favoritism in Mr. Gephardt's positions. His opponents mock his flipflops on issues like the Reagan tax cut and the MX missile. But in New Hampshire as in lows, he connected with a sizable slice of voters. They are not just blue-collar, not iust rural, not just the elderly, not just people upset about America's slipping world trade and prestige. They are the vot-ers analysts call "disaffected Democrats."

It is a familiar slice of the spectrum Indeed, for years, Democratic politics could be decoded by thinking of two parties liberal and conservative - enthusiasts for George McGovern versus those for Scoop Jackson. Jimmy Carter bridged the gap in 1976; in 1980, many conservative Demo-crats defected. And in 1984 the gap widened. In the Democratic South, 66 percent of white men voted Republican.

Can Mr. Gephardt position himself, especially against Senator Albert Gore, as the candidate of the conservative Democrats? Is it possible to do so without driving liberals away? Super Tuesday will help decide. Super Tuesday may transform America's

views of the screening process, perhaps enhancing the likelihood of a national primary next time around. This time, under these rules, Iowa and New Hampshire did their work, and did it well.

#### Room for the 'New Seed'

immigration. Now the unfinished portion of the reform is almost ready for Senate consideration. This week, the Judiciary Committee is scheduled to take up a bill that restructures the system of legal immigration. Because it has the bipartisan support of the Senate's leading immigration experts — Edward Kennedy, a Democrat, and Alan Simpson, a Republican — little opposition is expected.

Here is the problem: Under current law. certain immigrants - spouses, minor children and parents of U.S. citizens - are admitted without regard to their numbers. Other more distant relatives and those with professional or other skills are accorded preferences, but only 270,000 of these may enter each year. Because large numbers of extended family members apply, those who have important skills and professional qualifications, but no relatives in the United States, receive only about 10 percent of the visas. In this category are many highly educated young people in Europe and the developing world who are effectively shut out in favor of a sister-in-law or nephew

of someone already in America. The Kennedy-Simpson bill rearranges the preferences somewhat to encourage nonfam-

For five years the U.S. Congress wrestled with immigration reform, finally passing legislation in 1986. But that law dealt with only half the picture, since it treated only illegal able. The bill would continue the practice of it. Opportunities for more distant relatives, such as married brothers and sisters, would be limited. Married siblings have been a special problem because each comes with a spouse (and often children), who then creates preferences for his or her own family, thus using up a disproportionate share of the visas. The bill creates a separate system for the skilled and educated so that they are not competing with family members for entry. The result will be a mix of 470,000 family members and 120,000 independent immigrants admitted each year. Refugees will continue to be admitted without reference

to immigration limitations. These reforms were recommended years ago by the independent Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, but action was postponed during the long legislative struggle on illegal immigration. The bill calls for a full review after three years, which is particularly important in light of uncertainties about the effect on future immigration patterns of the ongoing amnesty program. The proposal is the result of much study and reflects compromises by thought-

ful people. It should be passed. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Comment

#### Reading the Trade Figures

It was a good, if qualified, piece of news from Washington. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$12.2 billion in December from \$13.22 billion in November. This appears to be another sign that the worst of America's trade problems may be past.

What we are concerned about is the compo-nents of America's trade, U.S. trade figures for December show a 1.4 percent increase in

imports of manufactured goods, while exports of manufactured goods fell 0.4 percent. Traditional manufacturing industries have lost so much competitiveness that they apparently have yet to use the weaker dollar to regain their strength against foreign competitors. Americans will have to seriously re-examine their behavior as consumers and manufactur-ers to restore lasting health to their economy. [This] may be difficult in an election year.

- The Japan Times (Tokyo).

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#### **OPINION**

# An End to the Gulf War: Wishful Thinking?

By Gary Sick

N EW YORK — "If the Iran-Iraq war does not come to an end officially in 1988, it will at least be practically over." This judgment, so contrary to the prevailing image of a conflict without end, was expressed several weeks ago not by an armchair in northern Iraq. Second, Tehran did observer from afar but by Crown Prince Abdallah of Saudi Arabia, not make the necessary preparations for a new campaign against Basra, who had just completed a round of suggesting that this may be the first did not reject the resolution but inconsultations about the war in the major Arab capitals followed by a summit meeting of Arab Gulf states.

His is still a minority view, but there is growing evidence that the war may be winding down at last. A year ago, Iran was engaged in a huge offensive designed to break through the formidable Iraqi defenses around the southern city of Basra. That offensive, which had been in preparation for an entire year, was arguably the best planned, best armed and most skillfully con-ducted operation in the long history of this brutal conflict. But Iraqi de-fenses held, and Iranian leaders had to ask themselves whether one more offensive was likely to succeed where

this supreme effort had failed.
In June 1987, the military commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards announced a new approach. Iran's military plans for the coming year, he said, would not involve a single enormous offensive as in the past but a "series of limited operations and a series of bigger ones."

"We have plans to organize, train and arm popular forces inside Iraq," he said. "This is the new front." This new strategy, subsequently espoused by all the top Iranian lead-

ers, had two practical consequences.

First, Iran began to arm and train major bargaining lever before negotiations started. So it was anticipated tions with the Revolutionary Guards that Iran would reject the resolution, thereby triggering a second resolution to impose an arms embargo. To the surprise of many, Tehran



full year of the war with no major

offensive by either side.

The new military strategy also affected Iran's diplomacy. On July 20, 1987, the United Nations Security Council manimously voted a bind-ing resolution calling for an end to the war. It was an open secret in the United Nations that this resolution was intended to lend international

support to Iraq and to punish Iran. Resolution 598 demands an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces before negotiation of outstanding issues between the warring parties. Since Iran was the only party holding substantial territory outside its own borders, this meant that Tehstead fixed on a clause providing for an impartial commission to determine who started the war. If such a commission were established, Iranian officials told Secretary-General Javier Pèrez de Cuellar, they would be prepared to observe informally the terms of the cease-fire resolution while the panel conducted its work.

iran and most other observers believe that Iraq initiated the war in September 1980 with its invasion of the Iranian province of Khuzistan, though Iraq insists the attack was provoked. Iran chafed at the failure of the Security Council in 1980 to identify Iraq as the aggressor or to call for the withdrawal of Iraqi

some nationalist grumping on the right as well as on the left. The most

common complaint, throughout the region, is that the United States is

inconsistent and unreliable. The

Soviets make better allies," said one

indignant advocate of the position

urged by Washington's hard-liners.
But this sense of fickle America is

a misperception based on a deliber-

ately simplistic hearing of what the United States says, and Washington

Omen states says, and washington shares the blame for explaining itself so poorly to its clients. The rhetori-cally vehement Reagan policy on Central America has not been sup-

ported by a broad U.S. consensus.

The margin of decision on key votes

has been narrow, thus open to rever-

matter of domestic partisan politics as a number of American diplomats

Nor are these votes as purely a

sal according to circumstances.

forces. The commission would, in Iranian eyes, rectify this omission and lay the basis for Iranian claims for war reparations. Iraq, needless to say, has stiffly resisted Iran's diplomatic efforts, insisting that Resolution 598 be implemented strictly in the order that it was written.

Crown Prince Abdallah's comments about a practical end to the ments about a practical end to the war in 1988 may be more than wishful thinking. If the war has settled into a jockeying match about the order in which the terms of Resolution 598 are to be implemented, surely that problem is not beyond creative international diplomary.

international diplomacy.

The secretary general has already set forth, and the Security Council has set form, and the Security Counch has endorsed, a nine-point plan that could provide the basis for a compromise. Under those circumstances, voting an arms embargo without first exploring the possibilities of a negotiated cease-fire would be irresponsible. At a minimmm, the circumstances justify a new visit to the region, either by Mr. Pérez. de Cuellar or by a special representa-tive that he could appoint, just as he has done with the Afghanistan talks. The Security Council must de-cide: Does it wish to seek a negotial-

ed end of the fighting, which may require flexibility on the part of both Iran and Iran, or is it primarily in-terested in punishing Iran? The choice is obvious and compelling.

The writer is adjunct professor of Mid-dle East politics and fellow of the Re-search Institute on International Change, at Cohumbia University: He contributed

believe urging them to lobby openly against the stand of congressional Democrats. Shortly before the last

vote on contra aid, a high-level

Washington delegation came down

to solicit appeals in favor of the ad-ministration's bill from governments

in the area. This is an excessively

narrow and prejudicial way of repre-senting the United States abroad.

The underlying policy is not so

variable or so controversial. It is in

America's interest, and American

opinion recognizes this, to promote

democratic governments in the re-gion and to favor the stability neces-

sary for economic development. Naturally the United States wishes

friendly neighbors. An important start is being made, narrowing the

scope for extremists, but there is still

a long way to go. Central Americans know it. Washington should not de-ceive itself with its slogans.

#### This Accord Retaliatio With Japan Makes Sense

By Gerard C. Smith

W ASHINGTON — The struggle to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons has taken two main routes. SALT, INF and START have been travelers on the first, more glamorous avenue. The other, less noticed and traveled but also important, has been the continued effort to avoid further proliferation of nuclear weapons. Catastrophe through their use by smaller powers is more likely than the very remote chance that the superpowers

would wage inclear war against each other, or against anyone else.

Forumately, there is a broad consensus in the Reagan administration, Congress and the public on the importance of nonprohieration for U.S. natural consensus in Congress. tance of nonprohieration for U.S. national security. But some in Congress have used arguments supposedly against prohieration to oppose an accord recently reached between Washington and Tokyo to continue their long standing cooperation in the civilian uses of nuclear power. These arguments are misguided; the agreement should be allowed to take effect soon. The new nuclear agreement does two basic things. It strengthens U.S. influence over the Japanese nuclear energy program (in compliance with enactment of the still domprohilestion law approved by President Cinter in 1978); and it provides greater stability in nuclear commerce between the two countries. It does so by tween the two countries. It does so by replacing a lengthy and contemious case-by-case review of certain U.S. exports to Japan with a more stream

lined and long-term approval.

This agreement is consistent with policy trends that were developing in the last year of the Carter administration, for which I was the chief negotia-tor on nemproliferation matters. Originally, the Carter approach had been based largely on denial. Attempts were made to have those countries not possessing nuclear weapons forgo the use of platonium in their civilian power reactors. This proved to be unsucces-ful, especially with regard to states such as Japan and West Germany, which had both good nonproliferation. credentials and advanced civilian programs for nuclear power. These pre-

grams for increase power. These programs involved the eventual use of plutonium for generating electricity.

The Reagan administration has overcome a slow start on nonproliferation. After initially claiming that an clear proliferation was more of its business, the administration quickly came to its senses and has since done.

a creditable job on the issue. The new agreement is similar to one I was authorized to explore with Impanese officials in 1980. The Carter term was over before formal negotiations started. But it seemed clear that the Japanese had little interest then in accepting the additional onerous requirements of the 1978 law. This was so even if they (and the United States) could obtain the stabilizing advantages of the long-term approvals, especially for exprocessing spent fuel from U.S. derived material.

I was pleasantly surprised that the Japanese were eventually persuaded by the Reagan administration to accept essentially what was foreseen in 1980 as being desirable. This agree-ment would for the first time ensure that the United States would be closely involved in all aspects of Japan's growing peaceful nuclear program. It provides a strengthened framework within which the two countries will work together on nonproliferation policy, on improving international safeguards and on increasing the protection of dangerous materials, especially photonium. The new agreement would extend U.S. influence over the considerable amount of phytonium not

covered by the old agreement And allowing Japan to use its platonian is not a binding precedent for other countries. The Reagan policy is clear: that the United States will allow long-term approval for the pro-cessing and use of plutonium only for those importing countries having ad-vanced nuclear programs and which pose no risk of proliferation. There is no better example of this than Japan The new agreement is not period.

For example, it is not clear why shipment of Japanese plutonium from reprocessing centers in Europe to is. pan would not be done more safely by sea than air as specified in the agreement. But the agreement is still a good one. Congress should see that it is soon brought into effect. Then, with Japan and other nations, America should press on with efforts against the spread of nuclear arms.

The writer, a former director of the Arms Control and Disormament Agency, was chief U.S. negotiator at the talks that led to the ABM Treaty and the SALT-I interim accord. He contributed this comment to The Washington Past.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### on Mr. Chirac to do his work for him. I have a different idea." The Washington Post.

#### 1888: Green Isle in the Sea 1938: Why Eden Quit LONDON - News reached Belfast

[on Feb. 21] that an extensive landslip has just taken place near Glenand has just taken place near cienarm, on County Anthin coast. Much alarm has been caused among the inhabitants of Straidcally, a small village near that town, which during the past few days has been steadily moveme in the direction of the see leaves. mg in the direction of the sea, leaving a chasm in the mountainside behind it.

#### 1913: Riots in Boston

BOSTON - Three people have suspained mortal injuries and many have been seriously hurt in strike rioting last night [Feb. 20] and this morning. outpouring of cheery promises.

But while Mr. Barre's stock rises last night [Feb. 20] and this morning.

The strikers are garment-workers

LONDON - In Parliament, Printe Minister Neville Chamberlain and his newly resigned Foreign Secretary.
Anthony Eden challenged each other today [Feb. 21] as to the wisdom of their conflicting ideas for preserving the peace of Europe and keeping Great Britain out of another general war which might be disastrous for civilization. Going into political exile (on Feb. 20) for the sake of his convictions, Mr. Eden took his stand by the side of the League of Nations and respect for treaties as opposed to the respect for treaties as opposed to the methods of power politics and the philosophy that might makes right. The future of British policy was revealed strikingly when Mr. Chamber lain said. The peace of Europe mister depend upon the attitude of the four major powers. major powers — Germany, Italy, France and ourselves. If we can bring these four nations into intendly discussion, into the settlement of their differences, we shall save the peace of Europe for a generation.

#### Weary Salvadorans Are Ruling Out the Extremes in the region encourage their hosts to

By Flora Lewis

SAN SALVADOR—"The difference is that the limits are narrowing," a young, American-educated Salvadoran businessman said. "The extremes, right and left, are being ruled out, as more and more people see they can't solve anything."

This is a tentative but realistic ap-

praisal of what is happening in El Salvador, and most of Central America. "Democratization" is the holy word, but it is not much proof of achievement to be told proudly by a gung ho American that seven coups have been averted here in recent years.

True, the atmosphere of terror has minished. It is no longer ordinary to be greeted with a pointed gun when somebody opens the door of a house or office for an expected visitor. True, there have been elections and there are going to be more. They are likely to be reasonably honest and President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democratic Party is likely to continue dominating the government, though practically ev-erybody complains about him.

He is criticized for a spread of corruption, for a failure to organize an effective administration, for lack of a strategic development plan. The right criticizes him with a cer-The right criticizes min with a certain nostalgic contempt. But the Nationalist Republican Alliance, or ARENA, which is the main opposition, important as that is. The plan region, important as that is. The plan region in the countries of the common aversion to American interview. distance itself from its image as

sponsor of death squads. Victor Steiner, a thoughtful, elderly man who is president of the Chamber of Commerce and expresses the frustration of entrepreneurs, nonetheless acknowledges somberly that no party dares to talk about the explosive demography and the 65 percent illiteracy rate as national problems that have something to do with the chances for both economic advance and democracy. The establishment debate is moving away from how to clobber the revolutionaries to how to make things work.

But it has not gone very far.
The left criticizes because President Duarte has not changed the basic situation. And that in itself is something, because those critics would have been and were silenced by gunshot just a few years ago.

Ruben Zamora, who fled to join influence are acknowledged, with the political arm of the rebels, has returned under amnesty and the invitation to shift from armed to political struggle. He and his friends have accepted the dare of democracy, though they are at greater risk of their lives than they would be toting guns in the mountains.

His group has declined to contest elections in March for municipal councils and the legislature. They are not ready. It takes time to organize and it is dangerous. But they are preparing for future elections.

The boosters who do not criticize are the people in "the embassy."

That is the everyday way to refer to

the U.S. Embassy, turned into an ugly fortress for good reason because of attacks, but also into a snicker by European and other ambassadors

who are theoretically equal. America's overarching power and Where the Pressure Should Be Latin

WASHINGTON — The Arias By Stephen S. Rosenfeld Haiti: Last November, when some non-Latin friends of Haiti began to great Latin political disease of complaining constantly about U.S. inter-ventionist tendencies, real and suspected, while doing next to nothing to treat the cares that intervention by

the United States might address. In Chile and Paragnay, Haiti and Panama, despots of different stripes stand athwart progress toward de-mocracy. But when a concern arises that Americans are committing or contemplating some form of intervention to repair one of these situations, the Latins cry out.

One understands, American intervention is identified in Latin minds with some indubitably bad cases, and objections to it sell in the political marketplace. But there is a cost to imposing ideological purity in the name of nonintervention and selfdetermination. It comforts local ident vigor and concern than are tyranny and protects corruption. most of the Latin democracies. In

vention and offers something in its place: a scheme of Latin appeals and pressures to achieve peacefully the goal of democracy that the United States pursues through the contras. In most places where Latins rise up against the deed or specter of intervention, they take no responsibility

for developing an alternative.
Why not take the Arias initiative as the sign of a welcome Latin coming of age? There is no shortage in the hemisphere of places where a terrible political situation exists, where U.S. pressure is unworkable or not working and where some form of Latin pressure or interven-tion could be most helpful:

In Chile and Paragnay: The United States is pushing politically for democratization with much more ev-

vene, directly or indirectly," in its internal affairs — a resolution one American OAS official called "carte

blanche for murderers and thugs.". And in Panama: Last summer at. the OAS, the Latins allowed themselves to be manipulated by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, that flouter of Panamanians' democratic will, that creature of the drug cartel, into condemning Washington, whose offense had been to support democrat-

ic strivings in Panama.

Latin America needs to move beyond sterile slogans of anti-interventionism, which rest on tacit appeals to anti-Americanism. It needs to consider the uses of collective pre-emption, first in the sphere of diplo-macy, to deal with situations in the hemisphere where liberty is denied and explosion may loom.

cannot go around repeating each day that France has been saved again, that everything is wonderful anew. "What I say is that we cannot af-

ford to take short-term satisfaction

that would prevent us from under-standing and dealing with the under-lying and serious problems of the

economy, particularly unemploy-

ment, commercial trade deficits and a

likely downturn in the second half of

the year," Mr. Barre said.
His own message for the conser-

vative voters is more direct; "Mr.

Mitterrand does not want to see me

in the second round. He is counting

The Washington Post

# Barre Has 'a Different Idea' on Cornering Mitterrand

P ARIS — While the U.S. presi-dential campaign gathers veloci-ty, rushing past in a cacophonous blur, France's campaign for the presi-dency is creeping softly along. The French exercise in choosing a leader resembles a well-crafted but slowpaced murder mystery, complete with misleading clues and a solution

to be revealed only on the last page. Ideological differences in France have dwindled so much that the campaign ending could well turn into one big throw of the dice, in the form of a single televised debate that should de termine who rules at the Elysée palace. With the historic quarrels of left and right at least temporarily quieted, the image of competence as seen on the small screen may be decisive.

The principal author of this unfold-ing plot line is President François Mitterrand, who is still refusing to reveal if he will stand for a second seven-year term in an election now only nine weeks away. The election begins with a first ballot among nine declared can-didates on April 24 and almost certainly will go to a runoff between the two top vote gatherers on May 8.

The polls here continue to suggest that the old president will become the new president, with a short campaign supposedly benefiting the rose-gar-dening Socialist leader more than it does his two chief conservative rivals, Jacques Chirac and Raymond Barre.

But a lengthy conversation here with Mr. Barre suggests that the for-mer prime minister has his own surprise ending in mind for the brief campaign Mr. Mitterrand has engineered Mr. Barre's strategy has the added advantage of providing him with an answer to the ideologically unanswerable question of how he and Prime Minister Chirac differ. Mr. Barre's reply: I can beat Mitterrand.

As Mr. Barre will be subtly remind-

come, he is the only French political

leader who has ever cleanly beaten the nimble Mr. Mitterrand in a televised debate. It happened in 1977, when Mr. Barre was prime minister and Mr. Mitterrand was leader of the Socialist Party. An economist by profession, Mr. Barre easily flummoxed Mr. Mitterrand on economic questions that night, the only time they have met in direct verbal combat.

French campaign debates, unlike the ersatz press conferences billed as



campaign debates in the United States, are true intellectual jousts, and one of the candidates is usually left lying on the floor, bleeding profusely. The closeness of this year's race suggests that such an encounter would be decisive.

Mr. Mitterrand presumably could refuse the runoff debate, the only such

head-to-head event of the campaign. But this would be neither in his interest nor in his nature. The likely date ing conservative voters in the weeks to would be one of the first days of May. Thus Mr. Barre's unspoken strate-

By Jim Hoagland gy is to begin running against the invisible Mr. Mitterrand now and ig-

nore the omnipresent Mr. Chirac, who is already campaigning in high gear and who for the first time has opened up a lead, of 2 percentage points, in some polls measuring preferences for the April 24 election. This has triggered a flood of politi-cal obituaries for Mr. Barre in the

Paris press, but like the analyses that pronounced George Bush a corpse af-

ter Iowa, these also are premature. They ignore the fact that those same polls show Mr. Mitterrand easily beating Mr. Chirac in the runoff, while edging Mr. Barre by a smaller margin. Mr. Barre shows no concern over Mr. Chirac's surge. He appears to be pacing himself carefully to retain his serene and composed air throughout the campaign, which he expects to begin in earnest on March 15 with a declaration of candidacy by Mr. Mitterrand. He knows his opponents hope and expect that he will tire on

the campaign trail and revert to the scolding, professorial appearance that saddled him with negative ratings when he left office in 1981. Mr. Barre gives the impression of having conceptualized each minute of this campaign. He speaks of its durée, or longness, in the way that the late historian Fernand Braudel wrote of la durée of centuries. He speaks of rising slowly while Mr. Chirac wears out his credibility, and the powerful party apparatus that he heads, with a constant

when voters are preoccupied with the economy, he knows he cannot go fellows in New York, but the Boston. around sounding like a French version workers have been unable to obtain of Walter Mondale. "Things seem not to be going too badly at the moment,"

1 cannot go workers have been unable to obtain such satisfactory terms as the New Yorkers, and the strike here committee. to be going too badly at the moment, Yorkers, and the strike here combin-he said, attributing that in part to an election year economic expansion in- were chiefly responsible for the notduced by Mr. Chirac's team. But "you ing. The police casualty list was heavy.

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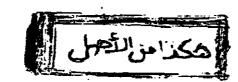
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Gerard C. Smith

ASHINGTON — The single and the interest of made in the interest of made into reduce the threat of made into reduce the threat of made into has taken two main one. INF and START have been the other, less noticed to the other, less noticed to also important, has been minuted effort to avoid further than the other interest of the inter atmixed effort to avoid furk ration of nuclear weapons (, ohe through their use by and ers is more likely than the transmission of the comments. e chance that the superpose wage nuclear war against a or against anyone else. or against anyone eise.

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until they got smart."
Republicans, though, are

Republican side.

#### Tutu Assails **Bank Blast And Pretoria** Retaliation

CAPE TOWN - Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu condemned on Sunday a deadly bomb blast in Namibia and retaliatory air raids on Angola by South Africa. Eighteen persons died when a

Reuters

bomb devastated a bank in the Namibian town of Oshakati on Friday. The next day, South African jets blasted bases in Angola that Pretoria said were used by guerrillas it blamed for the explosion.
"I condemn the bombing at

Oshakati without equivocation, Archbishop Tutu, the head of the Anglican church in southern Africa, said in Cape Town.
I am equally appalled at the titfor-tat action of a government

described as a revenge attack," he Archbishop Tutu said the killings in Namibia, or South-West Africa, were all the more distressing

because they were unnecessary.

Pretoria blamed the South-West group denied responsibility.

■ Warning on New Raids Earlier, William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Jo-

The South African military command in Pretoria said Saturday that it would not hesitate to strike is likely to spur similar moves by outside the country against terror-other companies, U.S. officials

ist groups again.
Two cabinet officials, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan, also put Zimbabwe on notice that if it allowed guerrillas to cross into South Africa, the South African Army also marks one of the biggest suc-Lichtenberg. In 1983, while em-would not hesitate to cross the cesses to date in the Soviet drive to ployed at the Massachusetts Insti-Limpopo River in pursuit, even if market its space program, which this meant engaging Zimbabwean was once shrouded in secrecy. this meant engaging Zimbabwean

Mr. Malan said South Africa would "cut out the cancer of terrorism at its roots - namely training

The South African Army com-mand said eight Mirage fighters attacked SWAPO's main training base near Lubango, about 180 miles (290 kilometers) north of the Namibian border.

Simultaneously, five air force Impala helicopter gunships attacked guerrilla targets in Ongiva, 18 miles north of the border, which

South Africa

Meanwhile, the army command described as "blatant propaganda" ership quickly asserted itself was in

#### **TUESDAY:**

#### A Different Script

(Continued from Page 1)

tion contests. Mr. Dukakis is shooting for 400 to 500 delegates. In 1984, the Reverend Jesse L.

Jackson got 222 delegates in the 20 states that will be at stake March 8. This year, his ability to attract more white votes and a rules change (the lowering of "thresholds" to 15 percent from 20 percent, at which a candidate qualifies for delegates in a congressional district) mean he could get 300 delegates, perhaps slightly more.
Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Ten-

nessee and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri will compete for roughly 500 to 600 of the 1,307 delegates. Mr. Gore has built his campaign on a Super Tuesday strategy, and he has been skillful in getting endorsements.

But Mr. Gephardt is battle tested and has a much sharper substantive message for Southern voters. Early polls suggest that he is better posi-tioned to become the leading moderate in the field.

Super Tuesday was put together by Democratic state legislators al-ter the 1984 presidential campaign, in which the Democratic ticket of Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro carried just 38.1 percent of the vote in the South.

The Southern moderates felt ag-grieved by the nomination calendar that produced that ticket. The three candidates they wanted to vote for - Senators John Glenn of Ohio and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and Reubin Askew, a former governor of Florida — were all out of the campaign or moribund before the South got its turn.

So the Southern Democrats created the 20-state megacontest. But because Iowa and New Hampshire still precede it, it is not clear how much has changed, except that this year, after March 8, the only glimpse of the region any presiden-tial candidate will get is through the rear-view mirror.

"It's the latest effort by a disgruntled group of outsiders to af-fect the process by tinkering with the rules," said Ann Lewis, a for-mer political director of the Democratic National Committee. "It is the sort of thing liberals used to do,

pleased. In eight of the Southern states, voters are free to choose between the Democratic or Republican primary. The net effect of Super Tuesday, said Representa-tive Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, "will be to create 300,000 or 400,000 new Republican voters," registered Democrats who find the menu more inviting on the



which espouses Christian princi. A large crowd of Palestinians attack an Israeli Army truck on were leaving the city for a cemetery to attend the funeral of a ples in lannching what is openly Sunday near the main street of Nablus in the West Bank. They Palestinian youth who was shot to death by Israeli soldiers.

#### **U.S. Firm Arranges to Have Soviets** Pretoria blamed the South-West Africa People's Organization for the bomb blast but the guerrilla Loft and Run Experiments in Space

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

time an American company has contracted to have the Soviet Union carry Western commercial payloads into orbit. The agreement

The plan is an indication of the eagerness of private companies to perform commercial research in space despite the two-year grounding of the U.S. space shuttles. It

ture, the Soviet Union has an advantage over the West in conductexperiments in space because of its orbiting Mir station.

nauts, are meant to exploit the near the experiments could aid Ameriweightlessness of space to grow NEW YORK - For the first protein crystals for the develop-

ment of new drugs.
The plan to join American industry and the Soviet Union in a space venture won approval from the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Defense early this month.

The contract was signed by Payload Systems Inc., a consulting concern in Massachusetts that helps companies carry out private manned space projects. It was founded in 1984 by Dr. Byron K. tute of Technology, he became the first American non-astronaut to fly

Now and for the immediate [u- aboard the space shuttle. Company officials declined to discuss details of the Soviet coning some long-duration tract or to name the clients who want to use the Mir station, although they did say these included The U.S. experiments, to be con-pharmaceutical companies. A twoducted on Mir by Soviet cosmo- page statement on the accord said

can pharmaceutical, biotechnology and chemical companies.

The agreement calls for protein crystallization experiments in space beginning next year. The tests would be largely self-contained and would require minimal tending by cosmonauts, company officials said.

A Commerce Department official said: "Obviously, the Soviets want to test the waters. If this works they will market Mir aggressively. We have spoken to many corporate researchers who are frustrated by the lack of access to onorbit facilities.

The official asserted that the acfrills U.S. space station that would in May. be ready for commercial users years before the larger station proposed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

#### ISRAEL: PLO and the Uprising

last week by broadcasting its Arab

service from a radio band close to

(Continued from Page 1)

paper editor in East Jerusalem, has served as a base for attacks Hanna Siniora, said: "It started inside Namibia, the command said, with the kids in the streets, but The bank bombing was the worst today everybody is doing his little terrorist attack in SWAPO's 21- bit, even the merchant class. What year battle for independence for you see today is cooperation, not Namibia, which is administered by only between factions but between generations."

One arena where national leadassertions by the Angolan govern- the war of words. Despite a conment that 140 South African sol- certed effort by Shin Bet, Israel's diers had been killed in recent internal security service, whose agents raided and shut down one printing press in East Jerusalem last week and seized 25,000 leaflets, the steering committee has managed to print and distribute weekly leaflets since early January.

> The leaflets have called for strikes, withholding of tax pay-ments and boycotts of people identified as collaborators or as supporters of King Hussein of Jordan.

> The leaflets create a sense of unity that is reinforced by Quds, a clandestine radio station that has, been broadcasting for several hours a day in Arabic since December.

Recent broadcasts offered some ing the army. It instructed listeners on how to string trip wires between houses to impede soldiers, suggested they apply a mix of motor and cooking oils to make the streets Israel tried to jam the broadcasts organization.

Quds. But the clandestine station jumped down a few kilohertz and continued unimpeded. Although the leaflets and the broadcasts provide a sense of na-

tional direction, Palestinians and Israelis agree that the main energy behind the uprising remains local leaders. A prime example can be found in a clandestine organization chart at Balata, the West Bank's largest refugee district, near Nab-The core of the underground

there is Shabibeh, a Palestinian youth movement closely allied with el-Fatah, the main PLO group. By November, Shabibeh had pretty much taken control of Balata and had beaten up several people identified as Israeli informers.

The violence began in Balata during the week of Dec. 8, when border policemen entered the camp in an effort to regain control. Three persons were killed and dozens more detained.

According to interviews with four members of Shabibeh, it conhomemade recipes for youths fight-ing the army. It instructed listeners paying members, in addition to loose allegiance.

Shabibeh has managed to survive, these members say, because of slick and also suggested they place metal spikes and dig holes to impede military vehicles.

#### **DOWN:** Feather Sellers Awaken

fortable," Mrs. Ollinger said. They conform to your body and they absorb the moisture that we give off in our sleep. There is nothing else, natural or synthetic, that gives you so much warmth for so little weight. It's not the down which warms you, but the air that is rrapped between the thousands of tiny particles of down." The "moisture," which Mr.

Volker said amounts to 200 grams per night, is generally given off in the form of sweat and is the reason down comforters must be aired ev-

ery morning. What some see as down's advantages is also what many people ob-ject to. Joan Fischer is a 28-year-old American, married to a West German, and she is not a feather

"My husband sleeps under a well."

down comforter, but I use a syn-thetic blanket," Mrs. Fischer said. "Down is too hot, and I don't like

to sleep all sweaty."

While some people are not partial to waking up in a sweat, some well-known historical figures aphas it that Charlemagne, the eighth-century king of the Franks and later emperor of the West, who ly shifting headquarters, always took a well-stuffed feather com-

gan sleeps on a Northern Feather down pillow and that President Johnson slept under one of our comforters because we still have the orders they placed," he said. "It

pear to have been devotees. Legend like most conquerors was frequent-

"We know that President Rea-

#### NATO:

U.S. Seeks Unity

(Continued from Page 1) France, which wants the summit meeting to reject explicitly an even- ro once the trial starts." tual removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe. This possibility of 'denuclearization" was left open in a fuzzily worded section of the communiqué issued after NATO foreign ministers met at Reykjavik last June. France abstained from that

paragraph because French leaders believe that Western Europe must retain U.S., French and British nuclear weapons. But U.S. officials hope that France will be satisfied by a summit statement reaffirming the need to keep U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe for the foreseeable future.

"The summit's opportune timing turns out to offer the alliance a chance to be heard from, as every other quarter has been, about the INF Treaty and to offer a strong reassirmation that our strategy works," Mr. Keel said.

His comments did not retreat from the U.S. view that NATO must postpone eliminating more nuclear weapons and proceed to modernize the ones that remain after the INF Treaty. The comments suggested, however, that the Reagan administration has decided to relieve the public pressure on West Germany, at least until after Chancellor Helmut Kohl has fought state elections this spring.

With regard to West Germany's eagerness to get more nuclear war-heads off its territory, Mr. Keel said, "There's not any necessity to solve that problem at this summit."

The United States also wants West Germany to accept some modernized nuclear weapons, but Mr. Keel said that the summit meeting would contain no discussions on specific weapons or a timetable.

He indicated that the Reagan administration's main concern was that the summit meeting reject any suggestion that NATO would be circumventing the INF Treaty if it deployed new land-based nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Consultations about what new forter along on his travels.

"Even if that's not true, it's still a great legend," Mr. Volker said.

weapons should go into Europe, and when, probably will not come to a head before early next year, officials said.

On the question of what to do about battlefield weapons, Mr. Keel indicated that neither West Germany nor the United States would use the summit meeting to comes down to who wants to sleep seek a more explicit version of the Reykjavik communiqué.

#### INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

SALARY TITLE CBS Records Int'l. AREA MANAGER ACCOUNTANT/ Saudi-Arabian Company. BUSINESSMAN Ocean Cruise Lines (U.K.) Ltd. **MULTI-LINGUAL HOSTESS** 

> If you haven't seen lost week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neutly Codex, France.
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#### Son of Nasser Reported Willing To Face a Trial

New York Times Service CAIRO - The self-exiled son of the former president Gamal Abdel Nasser, wanted in Egypt on terrorism charges, was reported Sunday to have said that he was willing to return to Cairo to face trial.

The charges against him carry a possible death sentence, and the reported pledge to return is bound to enhance his status among Egyptians and other Arabs opposed to his indictment.

Khaled Abdel Nasser, who is living in Yugoslavia, was indicted last week with 19 other Egyptians on charges of forming "Egypt's Revolution," a group that took responsicord vindicated Commerce De-bility for assassinating two Israeli partment efforts to promote con-struction of a small, private, no-with wounding two U.S. diplomats

> Egypt has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Nasser through Interpol, the international police network. Mr. Nasser fled Egypt in September as security policemen closed in on him. Some reports suggest he was given time to escape.

The Nasserite newspaper Sawt al-Arab quoted Mr. Nasser on Sunday as saying in a telephone interview from Belgrade, "I have complete faith in the Egyptian justice machinery and I will return to Cai-

MONDAY, MARCH 28

Reception and Dinner

# From South Lebanon, Cleric Says

Kidnappers Removed U.S. Colonel

TYRE, Lebanon - A pro-Iranian Moslem clergyman said Sunday that a U.S. Marine colonel who was kidnapped while on assignment for the United Nations had been taken out of southern Lebanon, where Shiite militiamen and UN forces have mounted a major search.
There is no doubt the American-

was taken out of the south right after the kidnapping," Sheikh Abd-el Munim Mhana said. "If he is very important for America, then his release might be possible after negotiations and settling the demands by the captors."

The hunt by the Shiite Amal militia for Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, head of the UN Truce Supervision Organization's unit in Lebanon, triggered fighting in a Bekaa Valley village late Saturday between the pro-Syrian Amal and militants of the Iranian-backed

Hezbollah, or Party of God. The clashes in Ain al Tineh, a Hezbollah stronghold, died out early Sunday. No casualties were reported.

Colonel Higgins was forced out of his car by gunmen Wednesday near Tyre, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Beirut.

Sheikh Abdel, a senior Moslem clergyman close to Hezbollah, criticized Amal for raiding Hezbollah hideouts in search of Colonel Hig-

"There is a limit to Hezbollah's patience, and then the other side will feel the danger," he said.

The kidnappers, the Organiza-tion of the Oppressed on Earth, contend that Colonel Higgins worked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The assertion was denied in Washington.

The organization demanded the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon and the release of Lebanese and Palestinians from Israeli-controlled prisons.

Sheikh Abdel denied Hezbollah was behind the abduction. "We did not kidnap the American," he said, "but we encourage and support all who defend their dignity and sovereignty, even it takes the form of kidnapping spies and agents who endanger the nation."

Colonel Higgins, 43, was the third UN official seized in Lebanon this month. Gunmen kidnapped two Scandinavians from the UN Relief and Works Agency on Feb. 5. Sheikh Abdel defended the ab-

duction of foreigners, saying: "Those who come from Europe and America are not related to humanitarian or peaceful missions, as they claim, but are spies working for the

Nine Americans are among the 28 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon. Most of the reported from Washington. kidnappers demand the release of Arab prisoners from Israeli and

Kuwaiti prisons and an end to Western influence in the Middle Hezbollah's Voice of Islam radio station said Amal militiamen arrested 150 Hezbollah members in the Tyre area. An Amal official said several people, including 10

the kidnapping, were seized. ■ Former Weinberger Aide

Hezbollah supporters who were be-

A spokesman reiterated that Colonel Higgins was "absolutely not" an intelligence officer. The colonel served as a junior military assistant from June 1985 to June 1987 in the office of the secretary of defense. He was one of 36 persons assigned to administrative duties, the spokesman said.

Colonel Higgins's administrative abilities and understanding of polieved to have information about litical and military affairs made him suited for his assignment in Lebanon, the spokesman said. The U.S. Defense Department There are no restrictions on where said Friday that Colonel Higgins a middle-grade officer can be ashad been an aide to Caspar W. signed after Pentagon duty, he said.

#### PLO: Threat of Raids Withdrawn

(Continued from Page 1)

portedly include proposals for a shortened transition period based on the Camp David principles apparently a device to secure Israeli support. Egyptian-Israeli autono-

my negotiations collapsed in 1982. ■ Shultz Meeting Is Sought John Kifner of The New York

Times reported from Jerusalem: Moderate Palestinians are seeking permission from the PLO to meet with Mr. Shultz. One of them, Hana Siniora, edi-

tor of the Jerusalem newspaper Al Fair, traveled to Rome on Sunday to contact PLO representatives to see if a ban on meeting with Mr. Shultz could be lifted. The underground leadership of the Palestinian uprising has de-nounced Mr. Shultz's mission as a

weeklong program of demonstrations to express "national outrage in the face of the Shultz visit." The PLO, in a statement on Friday, said that no Palestinians

conspiracy. A leaflet distributed in

the occupied territories outlined a

should meet with Mr. Shultz. That statement followed a report in a local Arabic newspaper published in Nazareth, As-Senara, that Mr. Arafat had designated six prominent Palestinians, including Mr. Siniora, to meet with Mr.

The question of whether a Palestinian delegation meets with Mr. Shultz is important not only to the secretary's efforts but to the newfound, and somewhat fragile, unity that Palestinians in Israel have de-

veloped during the protests. Mr. Siniora's trip came after a meeting on Saturday between a Clevarius, and 10 prominent Pales- urday.

linians, the generally establishment figures that American officials usually see. Under an agreement with Israel made by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. officials cannot meet PLO members.

Mr. Clevarius's hope apparently was to seek a Palestinian delegation to meet with Mr. Shultz.

"Until now, it is a 'no' to the meeting," said one of the group, Fayez Abu Rahme, a Gaza lawyer. Nobody can meet without the approval of the PLO."

Mr. Abu Rahme, who like Mr. Siniora was designated as a potential Palestinian delegate in the last, doomed round of peace maneuvers, said that the plan outlined included an interim period of limited autonomy, an international conference to begin negotiations, acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution 242 guaranteeing Israel's right to exist and Palestinian representation in a joint delegation

with Jordan. "We told him the plan contains a destructive element," Mr. Abu Rahme said. "There will be no settlement. Nobody agrees to anything without the PLO."

Protests broke out in a number of areas in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on Sunday.

In the Deir Ammar refugee camp near Ramallah, a 24-year-old Palestinian was shot to death. An army spokesman asserted that no troops were in the area and that the army was investigating whether he had been shot by a settler or other

In Nablus, a 19-year-old Palestinian was shot to death by the army. Two Palestinians, including ranking American diplomat, Wat a 12-year-old boy, were killed Sat-

# Greece in the 1990s

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Reception and Dimner

TUESDAY, MARCH 29 THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY Stathle Ylotas, Alternate Minister of Defense THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY Eustathios Gourdomichalis, President, Union of TOURISM AND RELATED PROJECTS Nicholas Skoulas, Minister for Tourism THE CHANGING ROLE OF BANKING IN ellos Panagopoulos, Governor of National Bank of Greece GREECE: THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990'S Ambassador Edward E. Streetor, tormer US Ambassador to the OECD Luncheon GUEST SPEAKER
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# SPORTS / 1988 WINTER OLYMPICS

# Piccard Wins for France; Wachter Takes Combined

CALGARY, Alberta — Franck Piccard, on a one-man crusade to restore respectability to French ski racing, won his country's first Olympic gold medal in Alpine competition in 20 years with a 1.3second triumph Sunday in the men's super giant slalom.

Anita Wachter of Austria skied to the gold medal in the women's combined, while the Soviet Union gave the Winter Olympics another lesson in cross-country skiing by coasting to a 1-minute, 41.9-second victory over Norway in the 20-kilometer

Tomas Gustafson of Sweden, the gold medalist in the 5,000-meter speed skating race earlier in the week, won the 10,000-meter race in 13 minutes, 48.20 seconds to break the world record of 13:48.41 set by Geir Karlstad of Norway last De-cember. Karlstad, 24, fell during Sunday's race for the first time in competition since the age of 11.

The last two heats of the two-man bobsled competition were postponed at the midway point because of deteriorating track conditions ag-gravated by wind-blown sand.

At the finish line of the super giant slalom, the 23-year-old Pic-

card, who earlier had taken a bronze medal at these Games, looked like anything but a winner. His helmet was cracked from hitting a gate near the top of the course, and he slammed his poles to

the snow in disgust.
"I made a lot of little mistakes all over the course," said Piccard, who never before had won a major international race. "I wasn't happy at the finish but I got happier and happier as each racer finished. It was like winning backwards."

Pirmin Zurbriggen, the Swiss star, was favored to win his second Olympic gold medal in the super-G, based on his title in that disci-

edal round

preliminary play Sunday night, when the United States met West

Germany to determine which of

as the third medal-round represen-

the Soviet Union on Sunday after-

noon, the Americans needed only to

beat West Germany to advance. If

the Soviet Union won, West Germa-

ny would get in with a loss by fewer

than two goals, a victory or a tie.

When A pool competition con-cludes Monday, Finland and Swit-

zerland will be vying for the final

berth. A Polish victory against Fin-

land, coupled with a Swiss victory

over France, would put Switzer-land, 2-2, in the medal round in-stead of Finland, 2-1-1. A Polish tie

with Finland, together with a Ca-

nadian victory or tie against Swe-

den and a Swiss victory over

France, also would eliminate Fin-

Poland was climinated by the In-

ternational Olympic Committee even

before it played Monday because one

of its stars, Jaroslaw Morawiecki,

The IOC said Sunday that

Morawiecki, 23, described by his

coach as Poland's best ice hockey

player of the last decade, had been

barred from the Games after testing

positive for steroids. The suspension

was recommended by the IOC Med-

ical Commission and unanimously

Poland was stripped of the two

tive for testosterone above allowa-

adopted by the Executive Board.

over France last Thursday. A statement released by the IOC

land in favor of Switzerland.

had tested positive for drugs.

If Czechoslovakia upset or tied

tative from that division.

4 Top Teams Gain

**Next Hockey Round** 

CALGARY, Alberta - Canada on each team is tested. But Po-

and Sweden have joined the Soviet land's coach, Leszek Lejczyk, said

Union and Czechoslovakia in the that after the victory over France,

hockey medal round, leaving five Morawiecki was not randomly se-teams, including the United States, lected but was "pointed out — to battle for the last two spots. "You go." He could not identify

Canada beat France, 9-5, Satur- the person who had done so.

day to earn the right to continue Lejczyk said that, the night before

competing for a medal on its home the game with France, Morawiecki

ice. Sweden and Finland skated to was the only team member to attend

a 3-3 tie that, coupled with Switzer- a dinner with some members of Calland's 4-1 victory over Poland, put gary's Polish community and that the world champion Swedes in the "there's a suspicion he might have

them joined the Soviets and Czechs closer-than-expected game against

The B pool was to complete its test positive for drugs.

standing to Markus Wasmeier of West Germany this season.

Piccard, fifth out of the start house, sped down the 1.4-mile (2,327-meter) course, through 50 gates, in 1 minute, 39.66 seconds. As five other top-seeded skiers failed to finish — including Was-meier, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and Alberto Tomba of Italy Piccard's time looked vulnerable

only to Zurbriggen, running 14th, But Zurbriggen, buffeted by wind at the top of the course, could do no better than 1:41.96 to tie for fifth with Günther Mader of Austria.

you have to take chances."

"This morning I thought about the gold medal, but I knew it would be hard to win," Wachter said. "In the first run I skied safely because I

was very nervous. But in the second

run it was better and I skied to win."

The Soviet cross-country relay

quartet won in 59:51.1, with Fin-

on a downhill stretch. She got up, but was unable to catch Dahimo.

The Soviet Union used two ski-

ter left in the race.

Without the wind I could have won the silver medal, but not the complement her strong showing in gold," Zurbriggen said. "Piccard deserves the title."

The silver medal went to Helmut Mayer of Austria in 1:40.96, the bronze to Lars-Boerje Eriksson of Sweden in 1:41.08. Hubert Strotz of Austria, gold medalist in the combined races, was fourth in 1:41.11.

Piccard, bronze medalist in the downhill on Monday and second in the downhill portion of the combined competition later in the week before missing a gate in the combined slalom, posted the fastest time at each intermediate point on the course in a dominating run.

France's last Olympic gold medals in Alpine skiing came in 1968, when Jean-Claude Killy swept all three men's events and Marielle Goitschel won the women's stalom. "I have done little compared to what Killy did." said Piccard, adding that "I came here to live great moments. This is the biggest I have

He has never won a World Cup race, and his best finish in five seasons was a second this year in a super-G at Val d'Isère, France.

ers who hadn't competed in the Wasmeier, who has one victory earlier 10K and 5K individual and a fourth place in the two World races, and each responded well. Cup super-Gs contested this sea-Nina Gavriliuk, one of them, had son, clipped the first gate, lost his given her team a 35.8-second lead

Canada, one of the tournament

favorites, snapped out of its scoring

slump Saturday but still played a

winless France. The Canadians, who

had six goals in their first three

games, got seven in the first period.

the first period and by 48-20 in the game. But because it did "not lose

by 10 goals," coach Kjell Larsson's

While top-seeded Sweden has

had much more success than Fin-

land in the international arena,

Finland has had Sweden's number

during the last decade. Since 1978,

Sweden is 0-3-6 against Finland in world championship and Olympic

competition. This time, Finland came back from a two-goal deficit,

tying the score on Timo Bloma-

vist's slap shot from the right face-

pregame goal was met.

France was outshot by 21-12 in



land finishing third, 2:08.3 back, after its anchor, Jaana Savolainen, fell while chasing Norway's Mari-anne Dahlmo with about a kilome-Brian Boitano flew through his routine to edge out Brian Orser of Canada in a brilliant duel in the men's figure skating competition, which gave the United States its first gold medal at Calgary.

yards of Dahlmo, fell near a curve for the silver medal after that.

Marjo Matakainen of Finland became a triple medal winner with the relay bronze. She won the women's 5K and was third in the 10K.

Savolainen, who was within a few the second leg and it was a battle tition, 28 of the 41 sleds had gone seconds in Sunday's third heat, but down the course before the third that time was thrown out. It was the Soviet Union's fourth heat was called off. Those times gold, all in record time, plus three will not count, and both heats will States had both filed protests besilvers and two bronzes in the five be run on Monday, according to cause of the conditions, according cross-country ski events held so far. George Hopkins, chief press officer to a press officer. The Soviet Union at Canada Olympic Park.

The postponement left lams Kipours of the Soviet Union in first urday's two runs. That would have place after two heats. He had held

The Soviet Union and United

also asked that the race be stopped and medals awarded based on Sat-

Hot Dog! That

# Flame's Nice

Olympic organizers had what seemed like a wonderful idea. They placed a ladder next to the canidron holding the Olympic flame at the Nakiska area for Afpine skiing. That allowed the public to light candles and torches from the flame.

volunteer workers would roast marshmallows or hot dogs over the discomfort of Olympic officials, that is just what happened.

Bill Payne, the organizers' general manager for media, said he was

The International Olympic Committee, which owns the flame, was not amused IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch was known to be upset by the hot dog grilling and another committee official said it appeared to be the first time the flame had been used for a cookout.

educating the public or a different culture," Michele Verdier, the IOC what they can't do."

Payne said the flame would re-

CALGARY, Alberta - The

No one expected that Olympic supposedly sacred flame. But to the

"personally quite amused." But, he added, "It's potentially inappropriate behavior for a volunteer."

"I don't know if its a question of spokeswoman, said. "We can't tell the public what they can do and

# **Boitano Wins Gold** In Figure Skating; Speed Records Fall

many took the gold in the men's the word: "Gold."

1,500-meter speed skating race — When Soviet superstar Nikolari but only by breaking the world reGuliaev failed to better Flaim's:

springlike 60 degrees Fahrenheit (16 in the indoor oval at Heerenveen, centigrade) as shirt-sleeved crowds the Netherlands, last year. watched Frank-Peter Rötsch of East The battle of military-styled rou-

probably stumbled away the gold for him.
medal when he almost touched the He said

ice on a triple flip.

Alexander Fadeev of the Soviet Union fell on a triple axel, bobbled

the first time at these Games, his eyes filled again with tears.

Boitano, of Sunnyvale, California, who skated a near-flawless freestyle routine to music from the film tion. He was nearly in teans when he "Napoleon," planned his elegant, crossed the finish line, deep-blue wardrobe around the Na "You just can't do it with shoot poleonic period — militaristic and ing like that," he said. "But there's, dismissed He was armed not only another chance in a roce in three poleonic period — militaristic and ing like that," he said. "But there's dignified. He was armed not only another chance in a race in three tle. He landed eight triple jumps, two of them axels and one in combination with a double toe loop.

Orser, Canada's best chance for a gold medal, also chose to style himself in military raiment, skating to "The Bolt" by Shostakovich and trying to evoke images of an Olympian struggle - the imposence of youth marching to war, returning a hero.

But his struggle was to stay up-right. Not only did he nearly fall out of the triple flip, but he probatriple axel to a double.

Boitano entered Saturday night's

long program, which counted 50 when times were much slower percent of the total score, with a - Hoppe broke the course record by that order. Orser won the short 58.05 for a total of 1:55.48. program (20 percent), when he was marked slightly higher than Boitano artistically and Fadeev fell to I was saying. Hello, is anybody drop to third place. But Boitano down there?" said Matt Roy of standing in the first two portions.
All of which meant that whoever

stood up and skated most cleanly Saturday would win the gold medal. "We all knew before we came to Calgary it would come down to this," Boitano said.

In the 1,500-meter speed skating, CALGARY, Alberta - Brian Flaim broke the world record on Boitano got the first U.S. gold medal of the 1988 Olympics on Saturday night when he won the men's minutes 52.12 seconds was anfigure skating competition by narrowly edging Brian Orser of Canada in a brilliant duck.

Andre Hoffmann of East Gered a defiant finger and mouthed

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THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE PR

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SKATING

SLATING

cord that Eric Flaim of the United time in the next pairing, the American States had set minutes before. States had set minutes before. can looked destined for gold. Gui-Outside, temperatures somed to a line whad set the record of 1:52.70;

But while Flann was still warm-Germany win the 20-kilometer bi- ing down on the inside portion of, athlon. The United States' best hope the track, Andre Hoffmann of East; ever for a medal in the biathlon. Germany snatched the gold away, Josh Thompson, who was second in with a time of 1:52.06. The brouze the 1987 world championships, fin-went to Michael Hadschieff of ished a disappointing 25th. Austria, in 1:52.31.

Flaim said he was "disappointed tines between Boitano and Orser for about 10 seconds," adding that came down to a technical tiebreaker he and Hoffmann have "been baton two of the judges' sheets, which tling all year and he's been win-gave Boitano the majority of the ning But he's 26 and I'm 20. This is nine judges' first-place votes. Orser his last Olympics and I'm happy He said that "I think it was the

shortest [lived] world record in his it Rotsch, an East German police; a triple Salchow and went from lieutenant, finished the hiathion, a third to fourth, behind teammate combination cross country ski race.
Viktor Petrenko.

After his routine, Buitano held 56:33.33 to was his country's fifth. both fists in the air, then wiped a gold medal of the Games. Valerifter from his cheek. With the gold Medvedtsev of the Soviet Union medal draped around his neck as the took the silver medal in 56:54.62; U.S. national anthem was played for Johann Passler of Italy won the bronze in 57:10.12.

Thompson finished in 1:01:29:45. with five penalty minutes tacked for-five misses in the shooting competi-

with his blades, but also with an days," in the 10-kilometer competi-tion. Tuesday, "and I'll go home designed to create the mood of bat-and kick the wall and come back."

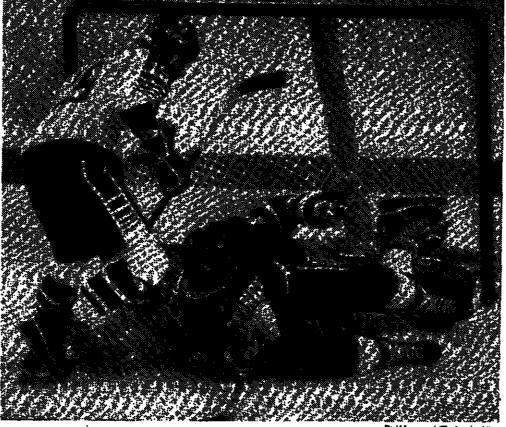
The "big thaw" as it was being called had a profound effect on the first day of the two-man bobsied competition, in which lams Kipours of the Soviet Union took an anexpected lead over defending gold medalist Wolfgang Hoppe of East Germany.

The high temperatures and bright sunshine caused the ice on the bobsled run to deteriorate throughout the day. Kinours was bly lost the technical ment points the sixth man off in the second heat be needed when he stated down a while Hoppe, who won gold medals while Hoppe, who won gold medals in both the two-man and four-man races in 1984, was the 29th down.

slight lead over Orser after the ear-more than two seconds with a first gram. The event had begun three second be managed only 59.26 for a days before, with Fadeev leading total of 1:56.32. Kipours, who finafter the compulsories (worth 30 ished fourth at the 1984 Olympics, percent) over Boitano and Orser in had times of 57.43 seconds and

drop to third place. But Boitano down there?" said Matt Roy of took the overall lead in ordinals on the United States, who was 24th the strength of his second-place after the two heats. "It was tough to get going out of those holes." U.S. team member Willie Gault

a star receiver for the Chicago Bears, did not compete but did go down the track as one of the "forerunners" who test the course before



Stephane Botteri of France fell on his team's goalie, Jean-Marc Dijan, as Robert Joyce scored the first goal during Canada's 9-5 victory Saturday that put it into the medal round of the tournament, main accessible to the public.

#### NHL Close to Obtaining Soviet Players

By Robin Finn New York Times Service

off circle with 17:56 to play. One of Sweden's big scorers, for-mer NHL forward Bo Berghund, had a short-handed goal and assisted on Anders Eldebrink's goal that made it 3-1 in the second period. But son is now just a matter of money, according to Alan Eagleson, director of the NHL Players Association.

Jarmo Myllys, who Thursday made 38 saves in Finland's surprising 3-1 Eagleson, who has been negotiatvictory over Canada, made 21 stops Saturday to outplay more heralded Swedish netminder Peter Lindmark. Switzerland rode a four-goal first period to victory over Poland. The U.S. team rebounded from

two consecutive losses with a 6-3 victory Friday night against winless Norway. In the third period, Corey Millen scored his team's fifth goal points it earned for a 6-2 victory on the first shot of the period and got a sixth goal toward its end.

said that Morawiecki tested posi- gained the medal round with its fourth consecutive victory, a 6-3 deble levels. He did not play in the feat of West Germany, and Czecholoss Saturday night to Switzerland. slovakia did likewise by beating win-After each Olympic hockey less Austria, 4-0.

prospect of as many as 10 players defensemen in the world. from the Soviet Union playing in the National Hockey League next sea-

ing with officials from the Soviet hockey federation on behalf of the NHL, said Friday that the league is 90 percent certain that the Soviet available next season.

In New Jersey, John McMullen, the owner of the Devils, said he was "75 percent positive" that Vyaches-lav Fetisov would join his team next season, but that the negotiations had not yet reached the stage of talking about money. "The financial question is second-ary," he said. "I think the real key issue is how necessary these players season, but that the negotiations had

He said that Lou Lamoriello, the

negotiate for Fetisov, the Soviet na-tional team's 29-year-old captain, help us play against North Ameri-CALGARY, Alberta — The who is considered one of the top can teams that is good."

respect of as many as 10 players defensemen in the world.

Eagleson said he expects to con-

in 1983. McMullen said he was only

never allowed its players to join pro-90 percent certain that the Soviet fessional leagues in any country, federation will make 10 players Asked why this policy change was available next season.

federation will make 10 players being made. Eagleson said, "For the dough - they're anxious for currency for their federation" Igor Denitriev, assistant coach of

the Soviet team, disputed that.

are to us and for the players themory, a 6-3 de-and Czecho-soviet hockey officials in Calgary beating win-(AP, NYT) go to Moscow early in March to come over here and get first-hand

The Devils drafted him and two clude negotiations with the Soviet other Soviet players, Alexei Kasa- federation immediately after the tonov, 28, and Alexsandr Chernykh, Olympics end. He said he expected that an NHL team would have to "40 percent certain" about Kasa- pay \$150,000 a player to the federatonov, and that Chernykh was probably not available.

tion, as well as a salary to the player, of which he said he thought "a big The Soviet hockey federation has chunk" would go to the federation. "I'm convinced that if the Soviet

Union won the gold, Fetisov and Kasatonov will be rewarded in that way," said Eagleson, who implied that the Devils could hasten their arrival by making the right offer. "I'm sure a million dollars or two would have an effect on their coming, and what is it worth for New Jersey to make the playoffs this year?"
Eagleson said the Soviet federa-

tion will furnish a list of 10 players, all expected to be in their late 20s or early 30s. As many as six, Eagle-son said, won't interest the NHL. Dmitriev would not say which

players would appear on the list.
"I'm not talking about specific people," he said. "In theory, this idea is a good one. But whether it is imminent or a long way off, I simply don't know. Fetisov and Kasatonov are still valuable to our team as great examples. And we still need them." Thirteen Soviet players have been

drafted by NHL teams, but premier forwards like Igor Larionov and Vladimir Krutov, both drafted by Vancouver, and Sergei Makarov, by Calgary, won't be on the list.
In addition, the NHL and the Soviet Union have agreed to a series of exchanges beginning next

followed by a September 1989 tour teams from other nations.
of the Soviet Union by two NHL "It was awesome," said h clubs. Four Soviet teams will play NHL teams during the 1989-90 season. Neither the Toronto Maple Leafs nor the Philadelphia Flyers wish to participate in the program.



Volunteer workers using the Olympic flame to toast marshmallows, which displeased the IOC.

#### **OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK**

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputche

■ The busiest athlete of these Winter Olympics rate. has flown home. Actually, Colin Moynihan, the coxswain of Britain's silver medal eight-oared crew in the 1980 Olympics, is no longer an active world-class athlete. But at 30, as Britain's minister of sport, he is certainly active.

Last week, he skied the men's downhill and women's slalom courses with British Olympic athletes, skied an Olympic cross-country course with Britain's Nordic skiers and shot a rifle with British biathletes. He also made his first bobsled run and, with Nick season, when two Soviet teams will Phipps driving the two-man sled, he finished in 63 conduct a tour of 10 to 14 games seconds, close to the times of some lesser Olympic

> "It was awesome," said Moyniban after the bobsled run. "You feel your neck will never move from the positions it gets in on the turns."

He had only one regret about his visit: "I'm sony I

didn't have time to do any skating."

(NYT)

Chilean skier Dieter Linneberg, 23, who was to Eagleson said, but 14 of the other compete in the giant slalom and slalom, is being sent 19 teams have agreed to consider it. home for "internal reasons," the head of the Chilean

delegation, Roberto Kilian said. He refused to clabe

Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, president of the IOC, is working behind the scenes to get Cuba to-take part in the Summer Games in Seoul in September. Cuba has said it will not enter athletes because North Korea will not be a co-host with South Korea.

Samaranch said that he had sent a letter this week to Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader. "I expressed my regreis." that Cuban athletes will not be able to take part in the Games for the second time since 1980," Samstranch said. "I asked for his help in trying to reach agreement with the North Koreans. I've told him already that it. necessary I would go to Pyongyang, and I will keep the door open until the very last minute."

Saturday's 90-meter ski jumping was postponed Friday and rescheduled for Monday. The change was made after weather forecasts indicated that high winds. would continue at Canada Olympic Park

Reporter Norman Chad of The Washington Post: "ABC Sports has 1,250 people here, making them the seventh-largest ethnic group residing in Calgary."



# CHIVAS REGAL If you don't deserve it, who does?

**SPORTS** 

# ns Gold kating; \* rds Fall

the 1.500-meter speed state on broke the world record? very first run in the Calor apic Oral. When his time of the state o

while Flum was still was lown on the inside portion rack. Andre Hollmann of Eq. nany snatched the gold me a time of 1:52.06. The brone to Michael Hadschiell r

all year and he's been as But he's 26 and I'm 20. This ast Olympics and I'm happ

the silver medal in \$6:54£ n Passier of Italy won & e in 57:10.12.

medialist Wolfgang Hopped Jermany.

: Ligh temperatures at griout the day. Kipous ve-

of 1.55,32. Kapours, who is fourth at the 1984 Olymps mes of 5743 seconds & for a rotal of 1:55.48. e greeces in the ice were a the start of the second reg ican: member Willie Gos receiver for the Chick

displeased the loc

A Jumpho as proper Monday The change of Monday that high and in managed that high Minima Park Charles The Washington to be part in Capacita

# An Olympiad of Mind Games

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service CALGARY, Alberta - One winter we invented

a new sport while working the night shift. We would take a Frisbee into the hall and try to sling it past each other from 20 yards (18 meters) away. After a while, it became a way of life, a passion.
We'd wait for the boss to go home, and one of us
would dig the Frisbee out of a drawer and ask with a conspiratorial grin, "Wanna play — hall hockey?"

There was only one rule: If the Frisbee hit the

wall behind you, it was a goal. You had to guard for ricochets off the side walls, odd angles from nicking doorways in the narrow hallway, strange rising shots from the tile floor.

We had league records, injuries like sprained wrists and bruised elbows, even a Stanley Cup (the first name of one of the players).

Then one day it ended. Somebody unleashed a

fearsome shot that skimmed the wall like a jai alai ball, clunking straight into the fire extinguisher. knocking it to the floor, loosening the nozzle, and sending a foamy white spray up and down the hallway. The night custodian, a giant of a man, was not amused. He closed down our hall-hockey league,

forever. Nearly closed a couple of us down, too.

I hadn't thought about hall hockey in a long time, but I was thinking about it the other night. A fellow gets a lot of time to think in the Gulag.

The Gulag does not refer to Calgary, a civilized city where they are holding the Winter Games. The Gulag is where the organizing commissars exiled the press — a dismal camp on a windy, muddy plain, littered with wood chips and plastic garbage bags and prefabricated shacks smelling of ominous chemicals, with paper-thin walls and no food within walking distance.

At night, when there are no more Olympic events to go to, they put us back on darkened buses and make us go back to the Gulag. We pass through downtown, where International Olympic Committee members in fur coats totter in and out of glittering hotels. We pass handsome high-rises where the yuppies of Calgary live. We pass through real neighborhoods of private homes.

We crane our necks and peer in lighted windows and we see real people, real children, real dogs, real cats, real fireplaces, real kitchens, and we remember when we used to inhabit that world, before we

committed our unknown offenses. Nobody wants to hear the bleat of journalists whose newspapers are being stuck for big money for slum housing. But the one good thing about the Guiag is that there is time to think.

The other day I was watching television (it keeps us sedated in the Gulag, cheaper than electroshock therapy) and I thought I saw a man pushing a round colored object along the ice while two other men were swabbing the ice with brooms. At first I thought it was the janitorial staff having a bit of fun with a vacuum cleaner and brooms in their spare time, just as we used to do with hall hockey. The next day I made the mistake of saying,

**OLYMPIC RESULTS** 

COMBINED

WOMEN'S COMBINED DOWNHILL

econds.

2. Maria Wattleer, Switzerland, 1:16.98.

3. Anita Wachter, Austria, 1:17.14.

4. Michalle McKendry, Canada, J:17.58.

5. Ulrike Stanggassinger, West Germany,

SKIING

FIGURE

**SKATING** 

MEN'S FREE PROGRAM

1. Brion Boltone, U.S., 1.0.
2. Brion Orser, Conada, 20.
3. Viktor Petrenko, Soviet Union, 1.0.
4. Alexander Fadeev, Soviet Union, 4.

Grzegorz, Filipowski, Polend. 5.0.

7. Christopher Bowmon, U.S., 7.8. 8. Vladimir Katin, Soviet Union, 8.0.

MEN'S FINAL RESULTS

o. U.S. 3B

1. Brian Bolton, U.S., Jh.
2. Brian Oyser, Canada, 42.
3. Viktor Petrenka, Seviet Union, 7.3.
4. Alexander Fadeev, Soviet Union, 22.
5. Grzeparz Fillpowyki, Poland, 183.
4. Vladimir Katin, Soviet Union, 134.

7. Christopher Bowman, U.S., 138. 8. Kuci Browning, Canado, 154. 9. Helko Flacher, West Germany, 148.

v. Heiko Fischer, West Germany, 162.
10. Poul Wylle, U.S., 194.
11. Richard Zonder, West Germany, 232.
12. Oilver Hoener, Switzerland, 240.
14. Lars Drester, Denmark, 282.
15. Axel Mederic, France, 384.

ICE DANCING COMPULSORIES

Tokal Prescribed Dance Results
1. Natalia Besternionava and Andrei Bau-kine. Soviet Union. Qé ardinats.

sko, Soviet Union, 1.2, 3. Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall, Cana-

U.S. 3.6.

7. Klore England Affilia Telft. Hungary, 4.2.

8. Isobette Duchesnay and Paul Duchesnay, France, 4.8.

9. Antonio Bechever and Ferdinand Bechever, West Germany, 5.4.

16. Lia Travati and Roberte Pelizzola, Italy,

11. Susan Wynne and Jaseph Druar, U.S. &&. 12. Karyn Garossino and Radney Garossina.

14. Vers Rehakova and Ivan Havranek

72. Yon Jones and Paul Askham, Britain.

MEN'S 1,588-METER Hoffmann, East Germany, 1:52,86.

er Kilmov, Soviet Union, 1:52.97.

4. igor Zhelezovsky, Soviet Union, 1:52,43.

6. Alexander Kilmov. Soviet Union, 1:52.97.

7. Nikoloi Gulicev, Soviet Union, 1:52.97.

7. Nikoloi Gulicev, Soviet Union, 1:52.97.

9. Goetan Boucher, Canodo, 1:54.18.

10. Jean Pichethe, Canodo, 1:54.18.

11. Mark Greenwald, U.S., 1:54.4.

12. Müchoel Richmand, Australia, 1:53.16.

14. Denny Koh, Australia, 1:53.16.

14. Denny Koh, Australia, 1:53.19.

15. Devid Silk, U.S., 1:55.26.

5 Teru Acyonosi, Joseph 1:5285

7

. Kurl Browning, Canada, A.C. . Christopher Bowman, U.S., 7

"You'll never believe the weird thing I saw on the tube last night." This offended a Canadian, who graciously informed me: "That's curling. It's a big

sport up here."
Embarrassed at having been so rude, so American, I realized that human genius will create many ways of having fun. That night in the Gulag, while listening to other journalists cough and grind their teeth and suffer nightmares for forgotten sins, in tiny rooms just a few lect from me, I got to

There should be more Winter Olympic sports like curling, like hall hockey. That way, when ABC gets bored with televising the USA-USSR hockey games it's been promoting for the last four years, it can switch to a plethora of entertainments.

There are no Solzhenitsyns in this Gulag, but just as Alexsandr used to scribble his novels in the dark when the guards were not looking, I jotted down some new winter sports.

Being an aggressive Yank, I am less interested in speed than in competition — mano a mano, as we say in the Gulag. So I propose:

 Match play luge: Two lugers go down the course at the same time, passing each other on the wide curves. Speedskate chicken: Two speedskaters race in

opposite directions, like joggers who persist in running counterclockwise on the local track. · Biathlon duel: Skiers spray each other with harmless red antifreeze. Downtown skiing: Enough waiting for the wind to cease up on the mountain. We need a ski

slope in the center of town. I know a builder who hasn't had his name in the paper for 15 minutes and would surely create a sloped laxury condominium — as long as he could call it Mount Donald.

• Snowmobile bumper cars: If we're getting Willie Gault in the winter and John McEnroe in the

summer, isn't it time to let Richard Petty and Al Unser into the Olympics? • Figure skating marathon: Last couple standing

takes the gold. • Steroids on parade: Instead of hiding all the good stuff, why not have open events for steroid freaks? Only thing is, there might not be any regular Olympics left. Cross-country skating: Competitors take off

down the Elbow River to the tune of Joni Mitchell's "I Wish I Had a River (I Could Skate Away On)." Tiger Williams hockey: Now that the patron saint of penalties is at liberty, perhaps he could teach

Olympians how to goon it up. Don't these hosers want to play in the National Hockey League? • Pin mania: Nearly as many people are roaming around Calgary trading little pieces of metal as are watching the athletes perform. Let's bring them in out of the cold. First one to cover every inch of

clothing in different pins is the winner. There are probably more contests ABC could stick in the middle of a hockey game, but right now I've got to go. Somebody said there was an official Olympic poetry contest. I swear.

MEDALS

Soviel Union

OLYMPIC MEDALS TABLE



Akeem Olajuwon had all 240 pounds of Washington's John Williams on his back Saturday night, but Houston stood tall, 115-109.

#### **SPORTS BRIEFS**

#### Two World Indoor Track Records Fall

PIRAEUS, Greece (AP) - Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria raised the world indoor high jump record with an effort of 2.06 meters (6 feet, 9 inches) at a track meet here Saturday, improving on the 2.05 she cleared

Meanwhile, at the Dutch national indoor championships in the Hague, Rob Druppers set a world mark in 1,000-meter run with a clocking of 2 minutes, 16.62 seconds. Druppers lowered by 1.38 seconds the record set Feb. 14, 1987 in Moscow by Igor Lotarev of the Soviet Union.

#### Bulgarian Sets Middleweight Lift Mark

SOFIA (AP) — Bulgarian Alexander Vurbanov set a middleweight weightlifting world record here Saturday with a total lift of 382.5 kilograms (843 pounds), the official news agency BTA said. Vurbanov bettered the record of 377.5 kilograms established by compatriot Zdravko

#### Faxon Leads Williams Golf by 1 Stroke

LA JOLLA, California (UPI) — Brad Faxon sank a 35-foot (10.66-meter) eagle putt on the final hole Saturday for a 6-under-par 66 and a one-stroke lead over Steve Pate after three rounds of the Andy Williams Open golf tournament. Seeking his first triumph in his five years on the PGA tour, Faxon

reached the green of the 499-yard (448.05 meter) 18th with a 4-iron second shot before recording only his second sub-par hole of the back nine. His three-round total at Torrey Pines was 200; he had started the day in third place, two strokes behind Don Pooley. Pate also eagled No. 18, hitting a 3-iron to within six feet of the cup. He finished with a 67. Tom Kite, Hal Sutton, Willie Wood and first-round

#### leader Fred Couples were in third at 202. Pooley shot 71-203. **Ouotable**

New York Yankee Manager Billy Martin, asked if drinking is a na, Tom Hammonds and Duane opportunities. problem: "The only problem is that you run into a gry who's a banker in the afternoon and thinks he's King Kong at night. If one of those guys tries something with me, I'll drop him."

Ferrell scored 28 points each as The Irish will be looking for a at home against Ireland. The new front row to face Wales in pack, who trailed by 19 at halftime.

Dublin in two weeks. England goes their title bout in Cardiff.

#### **Arizona Ices Pac-10 Title**

LOS ANGELES -- Steve Kerr, a one-time UCLA ballboy, took no small pleasure in helping No. 2 Ari-zona wrap up the Pacific-10 Con-

ference baskethall title Saturday night with a 78-76 overtime victory over the Bruins at Pauley Pavilion. "We knew we were going to win this thing." Kerr said after the Wildcats Sean Elliott, who scored 24 points, had sent the game into overtime with a baseline jumper. "Obviously, I'm happy. I wanted to come in and rout them."

"We have a lot of players from California, so it was special for them to come in here and clinch the title," said Arizona's coach, Lute Olson. Arizona, 25-2 overall and 14-1 in the conference, needed Elliott's 12foot (3.64-meter) shot with three seconds remaining in regulation for

a 73-73 tie. The Wildcats took a 78-74 lead. in overtime, but missed four straight free throws as UCLA tried to come back. Kelvin Butler's layup closed it to 78-76 with 1:01 remaining, and UCLA got the ball back when Craig McMillan missed the front end of a I-and-I with 12 seconds left. UCLA's Pooh Richardson drove the lane, but his eight-foot bank shot was off target

as time expired. In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, of the French Rugby Federation, tance tries after Norster's pack pa-J.R. Reid scored 16 of his game-said disingenuously. We play like tiently absorbed and finally dishigh 21 points in the second half and Ranzino Smith sank two free throws with four seconds remaining to lift the No. 5 Tar Heels.

Duke 74. Kansas 70: In Lawrence, Kansas, Quin Snyder scored seven points in the final 2:37 en route to a career-high 21 as Duke,

East game stopped four seconds early because of a benches-clearing brawl that brought security guards Sam Jefferson missed a free throw, Jerome Lane and Perry McDonald. the teams this season.

Florida 83, Kentucky 76: In the second half as the Gators beat the defense was straggly. ninth-ranked Kentucky for the secutive games.

Jowa 107. Minnesota 86: In Minneapolis, Jeff Moe and Roy Marble scored 24 points apiece and B.J. Armstrong had 12 of his 14 during reer tries apiece. a 28-8 run late in the first half to

State 84: In Raleigh, North Caroli- were the sum of the

Brown and Rodney Monroe missed Coast Athletic Conference champi-game-tying shots. Coast Athletic Conference champi-onship since 1961 with their 19th game-tying shots.
Loyola Marymount 142, Pepperstraight victory.

Coast Conference and rated 14th in the nation, had two possessions in the final 12 seconds but Chucky

#### France Crushes Ireland; Finale in Cardiff Pivotal

By Bob Donahue

ational Herald Tribune PARIS—The French will go to Wales Rallies Wales as co-contenders for the Five Nations title on March 19. They crushed Ireland Saturday in a match as one-sided as any during their recent heyday years, which

It was five tries to none, a tally

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY gland in 1979. Irishmen were saying Saturday night that they were much individuals" to play as a team lucky to get away with a score of only 25-6. Didn't the French miss individuals at the same time. 26 points worth of kicks?

North Carolina 74, Maryland 73: change," Albert Ferrasse, president England, 11-3, with two long-disgoats against Scotland and then like lions against Ireland." As if Ferrasse and his coaching staff Ferrasse and his coaching staff ly mobile and now braced by their hadn't done everything in their 23-12 thrashing of France, would be power to effect the beastle trans-

"New blood" was part of it, caprated sixth nationally, survived a 6- fresh faces were Alain Carminati point deficit in overtime. The Blue and Marc Cecillon, replacing flank-Devils (20-3) have reached the 20-victory plateau five straight seasons. Champ; lock Jean-Charles Orso in can also scored a try. Pittsburgh 70, Georgetown 65: In place of Jean Condom; Louis Ar-Pittsburgh, Charles Smith scored mary at looschead prop, with Pascal mary at loosehead prop, with Pascal 25 points to lead the eighth-ranked Ondarts shifting to tighthead in lective raid by the backs ending in a Panthers, 19-3 and 9-2, in a Big place of Jean-Pierre Garuet; Didier try for leuan Evans, plus the first of

third straight time. Maxwell has Camberabeto, Carminati and Sella place in the Five Nations tournascored in double figures in 100 con—looking his old superman self— Serge Blanco, Patrice Lagisquet,

may not be over after all.

unseen since Wales did it to En-

mognification.

Camberabero replacing Jean-Patrick Lescarboura at flyhalf.

Philippe Sella endorsed an addi- haif. onto the court. After Georgetown's tional chunk of explanation: French determination to outlight a fight broke out between Pitt's the fighting Irish in the ferocious initial minutes paid off. When the The brawl was the second between opening smoke cleared, the Irish were chastened visitors. The advantage was then hammered home in Gainesville, Florida, Vernon Max- excruciating scrums. By the third well scored 23 of his 32 points in quarter, Irish legs were weak and

power No. 13 Iowa, 18-7 and 8-4 in land, Michael Kiernan hit a post in lin would guarantee at least a share Georgia Tech 87, North Carolina the second. Three penalty kicks

CARDIFF, Wales (Combined Dispatches) — Flyhalf Jonathan Davies and lock Robert Norster rallied Wales to victory over Scot-land Saturday, 25-20, in a sparkling confirmation of Welsh class and confidence.

Tony Gray, the Welsh coach, had summarized his job this way last week: to convince "a peculiar squad of talented players who are very

That was how the Welsh played There's no explaining the on Feb. 6 at Twickenham in beating heartened heavyweight English pounding. But the Scots, dangerous-

Scotland scored twice in the first five minutes — an easy try for Fintain Daniel Dubroca allowed. The lay Calder, pouncing from a lineout. and the first of four penalty goals by

But a solo try by Davies, kicking ahead for himself, and a flashy coltwo conversions by Paul Thorburn, kept Wales in the game in the first

From 17-10 at halftime the score reached 20-10, after which the second half was all Welsh. The forwards heaved Ian Watkins across. Thorburn converted and added a penalty goal. Davies put Wales ahead with a drop goal and clinched the match with another one. Said Gray, "This is exactly the

type of game we want to play. Wales has not even shared first scored the tries. Camberabero of Welsh supremacy in Europe kicked a penalty goal and Philippe ended. On Sunday the talk among Berot converted the flyhalf's try. Blanco and Sella now total 20 ca- years was that a golden era was reer tries apiece.

It was 7-0 at halftime. For Ireagainst Ireland on March 5 in Dubthe first half but connected twice in of the title. (Reuters, AFP, IHT)

to Scotland that day, then finishes

#### 9. Paul Wylie, U.S., 9.8. 10. Helke Fischer, West Germany, 10.0. 11. Richard Zonder, West Germany, 11.0. 12. Petr Berna, Czechoslovskia, 12.0. 7. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:18,10. 8. Kerrin Lee, Canada, 1:18,15. 9. Karen Percy, Canada, 1:18,22. WOMEN'S COMBINED SLALOM 13. Makete Kana, Japan, 13.0.

SCOREBOARD

#### **U.S. College Results** FRIDAY'S SCORES

1. Frank-Peter Rötsch, East Germany, 56 ninutes, 33.33 seconds. 2. Valeri Medvadtsev, Sovjet Union. Valeri Medvadisev, Soviet Union, Cornell 71. Harvard 63
62.
62. Jehonn Passier, Halv, 57:10,12. Harribot 85. Sieno 63
Sensuel Tchepikov, Soviet Union, Penn 96, Brown 83

依

162 616 661 0-5 616 102 100 2-7

5. Yuri Kashkarav, Seviet Union, 57:43.12. é. Eirik Kvaltass, Narway, 57;54.63. 7. Andre Sahmisch, East Germany. 8. Topic Pilipponen, Finland, St. 18.33.

9. Matthias Jacob Feet 8. Toele Připeoner, Finland, St. 18.23.
9. Methics Jacob, East Germany, 51:28.12.
10. Peter Anserer, West Germany, 51:28.12.
11. Cottille Teachier, 1tely, 51:28.24.
12. Alexandre Pepov, Saviet Union, 57:24.03.
13. Alexandre Pepov, Saviet Union, 57:24.03.
14. Alexandre Pepov, Saviet Union, 57:24.03. 13. Michael Dixon, Britain, 59:32-Q. 14. Jan Matous, Czechoslovskia, 59:35.33.

WOMEN'S FINAL

CURLING

Norway Switzerland GOLD—Norway SILVER—Switze

SILVER-Sweden

3. Lars-Boerie Eriksson, Sweden, 1:41.08. 4. Hubert Stroiz, Austria, 1:41.11. 5. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:41.96, 5. Gunther Moder, Austria, 1:41.96, 5. Gunther Moder, Austria, 1:41.94.
7. Luc Alohand, Franca, 1:42.27.
8. Leenard Stock, Austria, 1:42.26.
9. Tomot Cizman, Yugeslavia, 1:42.26.
10. Ivana Carnezzi, Iraly, 1:42.88.
12. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:43.0 11. Heinz Notzer, Italy. 1:428.
12. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein. 1:4200.
13. Jim Reed, Conodo, 1:4301.
14. Shyniz Chibo, Jopan, 1:4201.
15. Fronz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1:432.
16. Klemen Beroant, Yupooloyia, 1:434.
17. Gunther Marzier, Liechtenstein, 1:4414.
18. Tiger Show, U.S. 1:4428.
19. Felix Beiczyk, Canada, 1:4431.
20. Yves Tayernier, France, and Niklas Lindavist, Sweden, 1:448.

BOBSLED

6. Soviet Union 11 (Zintis Ekmonis and Al-Trees), 1:57.07. 7, Austria II (Peter Klenost and Christian rk), 1:57.15 Mark), 1:57.15.

8. Canada I (Gree Haydenluck and Lloyd Guss), 1:57.26.

9. West Germany I (Anton Fischer and Christoph Longen), 1:57.26.

10. West Germany II (Michael Sperr and Roll Mueller), 1:57.56. ode ! (Gree Haydenluck and Lloyd

Poel B Czechoslovakia 4 Austria 0 Soulet Union & West Germany



Princeton 60, Yale 51 SATURDAY'S SCORES

Canisius 69. Northeastern 52 Clark 92, Tutts 75 Colby 78, Babson 63 Cornell 101, Dorlma

Cornell 101, Darimouth 85
DePaul 45, St. John's 51
Horvard 46, Columbia 65
La Soile 72, Manhotton 74
Latavette 72, Lohigh 45
Long Island U. 7e, Lovola, Md. &
Maine 85, Vermont 80
Massachusetts 80, Dyavesne 76
Missachusetts 80, Dyavesne 76
Missachusetts 80, Dyavesne 76 Musacrusens as, Dydrusne 76 Nilogara 80. Colgarie 62 Pitisburgh 70, Georgefown 65 Rhode Island 75. West Virginia 65 Seton Half 89. Boston Col. 83 Syracuse 73. Connecticut 71 Trinity 92, Manhattanville 84 Villanova %, Providence 68

SOUTH Alabama 72, LSU 59 Auburn 73, Tennessee 68 Florida 83, Kentucky 76 Fiorida 83, Kentucky 76
Searse Mason 79, James Madison 76
Georse Tech 87. N. Caralina 51, 84
Louisville 98, South Carolina 58, 201
Marshalf 83, Davidson 71
Memphis 51, 81, Fiorida 51, 76
Mississippl 51, 67, Mississippl 57
N.C.-Charlotte 84, South Florida 72
N.C.-Wilmington 84, William 2, Mary 7
New Orleans 83, Oral Roberts 57
North Carolina 74, Maryland 73
Richmond 68, East Carolina 64
S. Corolina 51, 81, Margan 51, 72
Texas-Son Antonia 80, Samtard 59
Tennessee Tech 81, Youngslown 51, 71

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

rision W L Pct. GB 36 16 492 -

24 71 31 22—100 31 31 24 25—113 re 8-16 11-14 27, Blockman 11-22 5-6 27, 6-12-6-18: Teasle 12-20-0-24. Muilin 10-1.
hike bounds: Golden State 44 (L. Smith
hike 36 (Torpley 15). Assists: Golden
5 (Garland 10). Dollas 31 (Harper 11).
27 23 29 29-108
ukee 24 21 33 31-119
mings 16-27 4-4 34. Sikma 7-14 10-11 24;
s: 13-25 6-7 32. Redmon 9-14 3-4 22. Rec: Detroit 52 (Mahorn, Rodmon 11), Mile 30 (Cummings 11). Assists: Detroit 20
as 9), Milwaukee 26 (Presser 7).
27 25 28 26-98
tith 12-22 0-0 24, Malone 9-20 3-8 21; Coge 6-126-6 18: Teople 12-200-024, Mullin 10-Rebounds: Golden State 44 (L.Smith

34 23 24 21-124

towa 107, Minnesofa 86 Lavala, III, 86, Dayton 77 Miami, Ohle 72, Cent. Michigan 70, 30T Ohlo 51, 77, Northwestern 69 Onio St. 77. Northwestern & Onio U. 95, W. Michigan 87 S. Illinois 92, N. Illinois 84 Toledo 42, Kenl \$1. 60 Virginia Tech 93. Marquette 75 Wichita St. 63. Creighton 49 Weester #7, Kenyon 61 Xavier, Oklo 192, Evansville 79 SOUTHWEST

Butter 54, St. Louis, 47 Dunison 81, Case Western 74 Duke 74, Konsas 78, OT E. Michigan 77, Ball 51, 88 Ind.-South Bend 88, Indiana Tech 86

SOUTHWEST
Bovier 58. Arkenses 57
Okleheme 120, New Mexico 100
SMU 27, Housten 24, OT
Texes A&M 67, Rice 55
Texes Tech 42, TCU 58
Texes Tech 42, TCU 58
Texes Tech 43, TCU 58
Texes Tech 44, TCU 58
Texes Tech 44, TCU 58
Texes Tech 44, TCU 58
Texes 59, Drake 40
FAR WEST
Alasko-Ancharase 106, Seattle Pacific 74
Arizono 78, UCLA 76, OT
BYU-Hawell 78, Howali Pacific 77 Arizono 78, UCLA 76, OT BYU-Haweil 78, Howali Pochic 77 Bolse St. 62, Idone St. 50 Brisham Young 72, Haweii 78 Cal-Devis 99, San Francisco St. 66 6. Montona 81, Metro St. 70 E. Oreson 68, S. Oreson 67 Fullerton St. 80, Urah St. 77 Howali-Hilo 92, Haweii Lao 62 Long Beach St. 62, New Mexico St. 61 Loyolo, Calif. 162, Pepperdine 127 N. Arizono 72, Idoho 61

Nev.-Las Vegas ES, Son Jose St. 68 Nevada-Reno 89, E. Washington 83 Oregon 5t. 69, Washington 57 Sen Francisco 79, Sen Diego 73 Southern Cal 74, Arizana St. 70 Texas-El Pasa 72, Air Force 66 Utah 50, San Diego St. 48 Wyaming 57, Colorado St. 50

#### Tennis

MEN'S TOURNAMENT (At Milan) Quarterfinais Baris Becker (1). West Germany, del. Leconte (7), France, 6-1, 6-2.
Alitan Srejber, Czechoslovakia, det. Alitaniav
Mecir (3), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4). my Conners (2), U.S., def. Carl Uwe teeb. West Ger ny, 7-5, 6-3,

Australia, 6-4, 6-1.

on (5), France, det. Pot Cash (3),

Final
Noon def. Connors, 4-4 / 30-30 (default; torn
lo-cage cartilage).

Semifinals Connors def. Sreiber, 6-1, 3-a, 6-1

(Al Memphis, Tennessee)
Quarterfinals
Robert Segusa, U.S., def., Amos Mansdort,
Israel, 7-6, (8-6), 7-6 (7-1).
Andre Agassi, U.S., def., David Pate, U.S., 6-4, Mikoel Parntors, Sweden, del, Jim Grabb, U.S., 6-3, 6-1. Revin Curren, U.S., def. Andres Gomez, Ec-updor, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Semifinals

Agossi del. Curren. 6-1, 6-4. Pemilora del. 509030 6-4, 6-4. WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT (At Octions, Colifornic) Quarterlinals Martina Navratilova (1), U.S. def. Natalia Zvereva (6), Soviet Union, 6-0, 6-2, Zina Garrison (4), U.S., def. Hu Na. U.S., 6-2, 6-0.

Larisa Savchenka, Saviet Union, def. Hana Aandlikava (3), Australia, 6-3, 2-6, 7-6 (7-3). Gabrielo Sabatini (2), Argentina, def. Robin White, U.S. 6-2, 3-6, 6-2

#### Hockey

fon Cloutier, Barrassa) 8-11-5-24; Butlalo Ion Hextall, LaForesi) 13-16-15-44, Washington 1 2 3-6 Winnipeg 0 0 0-0 Gould (8), Gartner 2 (38), Ledvard (2), Ste-WALES CONFERENCE vers (8). Carriveou (7). Shots an goal: Washington ton Reddick, Berthlaume) 6-6-15—27; Winnipeg (on Majarchuk) 10-10-9—29. Piffsburgh 1 2 8-3
Edmonton 1 3 3-7
Lowe (7), Krusheinvski 2 (18), Simpson 2
(38), Kurri (30), Anderson (27): Bodger (9),
Erickson (7), Quinn (22), Shots on goal: Piffsburgh (on Fuhr) 7-7-9-22; Edmonton (on Pietrongelo) 4-9-14-27.
Toronto 1 2 2-5
Vancauser 8 8 8 6-8

Smythe Division

15 20 6 76 291 234

33 19 8 74 773 212

26 24 9 61 224 222

25 23 36 5 51 239 284

20 34 7 47 211 237 FRIDAY'S RESULTS New Jersey

brauck) 11-13-10-34 Prince 21), Tocchel 2 (19), How (13), Melnby (19); Follone (22), Tucker (11), Smith (8), Housley (25), Short on soal: Philadelphia

#### European Soccer

Charlion 3, Sheffield West Covenity G. Norwich D Oxford G. Derby D Oxiora B. Derby B
Points: Liversool 64: Manchester United 54;
Nottineham Forest 49: Everton 49: Arsanal 45;
Nottineham Forest 49: Everton 49: Arsanal 45;
Sheffield Wednesday 37: Tottenham 34: South-america, Newcastle 33: West Hom 32: Chetsau
31: Mansich, Porfsmorth 39; Coventry 39: Der-by, Oxford 35: Charlion 24: Wolford 23.

Lens 2 Brest 1 Le House 0, 1 lile 6

Metz. Connes 26; Montpellier, Toulon, Lava 25. Nontes, Toulouse 24; Niort, Lens 21; Lille 22: Nice 21, Paris-SG 18: Brest 17; Le Havre 15. INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

McKenna (a), Jairate (20), Osborne (19),

Fergus (14), Olczyk (31), Skots en gaal: To-ronto (an McLean) 8-10-12—30; Vancouver (an Wregget) 6-14-12—32. SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 0 8 1—1
Detroit 1 3 2—6
Klima (29), Burr 2 (13), Nill (1), Sporr (7),
Ashton (20): T. Murroy (18). Shots on goal:
Chicago (an Hanion) 8-10-6—24; Detroit (an
Mason) 14-7-6—27.
Hertford 8 8 8—0
N.Y. Islanders 0 2 1—2
Kerr 2 (19). LaFontaine (37). Shots on goal:
Martipris (an Hrusley) 10-11-8—30: New York

Hartland (on Hrudey) 10-11-8—29; New York (on Weeks) 4-11-13—28. Washington 1 2 0—3 Mingesofa B 6 8-8
Garriner (39), Ridley (19), Murphy (7), Shots on goal: Washington (an Tokko) 12-48-22; Minnesofa (an Maiarchuk) 11-13-9-33, Quebec 1 1 1 1-3 Montreal 2 3 0-5 Richer 2 (34), Gainey (4), Talbaudeau (1), Donlin (12); Goulet (32), Carkner (3), Albelin (3), Shots on goal; Quebec (an Hayward) 12-11-10-32; Montreal (an Brunetta) 9-11-4-24, Colpany Coleary 1 2 3—6 51. Lauls 0 0 3—3 Bozek (3). Mullen (30). Macinnis (19). Nieuwendyk (43). Murzyn (5). Roberts (10); Hunter (24). Rogion (9). Gingras (4). Sheks on

#### Toronto 8 0 8 Los Angeles 0 3 0 Carson (4)), Nicholls (25). Taylor (22). Sh on 9001: Toronto (on Melanson) 6-7-6 Angeles (on Wragget) 20-13-7—40.

goal: Calgary (on Warnsley) 11-15-10-36; St.

**Transition** 



word: "Gold."
hen Soviet superstar Mide
aev failed to better Flair,
in the next pairing the Ame
iooked destined for gold (c. 1)
had set the record of 1:21 e indoor oval at Heerening etherlands, last year.

aim said he a as disappoint bout 10 seconds adding to d Hoffmann have been be

TT. original of think it and est (lived) world record in I had it all of six minutes. isch, an East German pole man: firshed the biathlos. anation cross country sking shooting compension i 33 to win his country's fit medal of the Games, Valo edises of the Soviet Une

empson functed in 1:01:29.6 ive penalty minutes tacked in usses in the shooting compa-He was nearly in tears when id the finish line ou just can t do n with shore

ce that "he said "But they er chance in a race in the in the 10-kilometer compafucious, and I'll go how ick the wall and come bad? ere ihaw, as it was ben . had a profound effect out iav of the two-man books etition, in which lank b of the Soviet Union tooks socied lead over defenda

sunstane caused the ice & sobsied run to deteriors th man off in the second has Hoppet, who won gold mobile h the two-man and four-e ⊱ rojek, was the I emes were much slower. ape broke the course records than two seconds with a fe 57 to seconds. But on k

he managed only 59.20 kg. there said Man Roy C

aited Sizies, who was M he two heats. "It was toogli ing out of those holes." did not compete but did! the track as one of the for " who test the course box

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n card. He refused to diffe ranch of Span, president
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#### CROSS COUNTRY

SPEED.

SKATING

2 Eric Figian, U.S., 1:5212

WOMEN'S 25-KM RELAY Soviet Union (Svettana Naquelkina, Nino Gavriliuk, Tarnara Tikhanova, Anfissa Restsova), 37 minutes, 5.1. seconds.
 Norway (Trude Dybendohl, Maril Wold.
 Norway (Trude Dybendohl, Maril Wold. J. Finland (Pirista Meatla, Moria Liisa J. Finland (Pirista Meatla, Moria Liisa (Irvesniemi, Maria Matikalnen, Joana Save-Kirveshiemi, mar permanential Johnni, 1:01:534. 4. Settzerland (Karin Thomas, Sandra Parpan, Evi Kretzer, Christina Gilli-Bruea-

Porson, Evi Kratzer, Larmana gerl, 1:01:594. 5. East Germany (Kersila Moring, Simone Opitz, Silke Braun, Simone Greiner Petter). 1:02:19.7. 4. Sweden (Lis Frost, Anno-Lana Fritzen, Karlin Lamberp-Skog, Alarie Helen Wastin), 1:02:24.9. 1:02:249.
7. Czechoslovakia (Lubomira Baic Viera Klimkova, Ivona Radiova, Alzbeta Hovroncikova), 1:03:37.7, Havroncikova), 1:83:37.1, 8. United States (Dorces Denhartog, Leslie Thompson, Nancy Fiddler, Leslie Krichko),

1:04:98.8 9. Congda (Angela Schmidt Foster, Carel Gibson, Lorma Sassevilla, Angrie Andree Mos-

10. Hoty (Klore Angerer, Guidine Dei Sesso. Elene Desderi, Stefania Belmondo). 1:04:23a.

HOCKEY **COURTH ROUND** 

#### 1 Lenko Kebriova, Czechos BIATHLON

 Posculine Freiher, France, 1;24.64.
 Belti Madsen, U.S., 1;24.78.
 Jolanda Kindle, Liechteastein, 1;25.42. FINAL OVERALL FINAL OVERALL.

1. Antic Wechier, Austric, 22.25 points.

2. Brigitte Certil, Switzerland, 23.48.

1. Maria Waltiser, Switzerland, 51.28.

4. Karen Percy, Canada, 54.7.

5. Lenka Kabriova, Czechoslovekio, 46.5 MEN'S 28-KILOMETER

7. Michelle McKendry, Canada, 64.85. 8. Kerrin Lee, Conada, 65.26. 9. Uirika Stangassinger, Wast Germa

Notatio Ameniko and Guenrikh Sre- SUPER-GIANT 5. Kolfurin Beck and Christoff Beck, Aug. SLALOM MEN'S SUPER-G 1. Franck Piccard, France, 1 minute, 39,66 2. Helmut Mayer, Austria. 1:40,96

TWO-MAN SOBSLED

(offer 1st and 2nd runs)

1. Soviet Union I (lanis Klacurs and Viadimir Kazlov), 1 minute, 55,48 seconds.

2. East Germany II (Bernhard Lehmann
and Mario Hoyer), 1:56,32.

2. East Germany I (Wolfgams Hoppe and
Readon Mustal), 1:56,32. 4. Switzerland II (Gustav Weder and Danot

#### Olympics on TV MONDAY, FEB. 22 Austria--06:00, 17:30, 17:55, 19:30, 20:12. 11:55 (FS 2).

-12:05-12:55 (BBC 1); 15:03-8 rHota:—12:85-12:55 (BBC 1); 15:83-15:50, 17:30-19:40, 22:33-00:05 (BBC 2).
Denmark:—15:30-16:30, 20:45-21:40,
22:35-23:25 (Denmarks Rodio),
France:—22:38-22:38 (Rodio),
Hotals (Rome—20:06-20:30 (Pearl),
Hotals (Rome—20:06-20:30 (Pearl),
Hotals (Rome—20:06-20:30 (Pearl),
Hotals:—17:55-19:30 (Ch. 2); 19:30-20:25
(Ch. 3); 19:30-21:00 (Ch. 1),
Jamon:—14:05-16:00, 19:30-20:00, 22:3020:33 (Ch. 1); 12:35-14:30 (Ch. 12),
Mexico:—20:00-22:00 (Corud 5),
Mexico:—20:00-22:00 (Corud 5),
Mexico:—20:00-22:00 (Rodio)
(Naderland 2); 19:30-02:00 (Nederland 3), 3). Spoin—19:36-21:09 (TVE). Spoin—19:36-21:09 (TVE). 19:15-20:30. 22:00-00:30 (Korsal-1): 17:55-19:15 (TV-2): Switzer-ind—64:65-60:15. 17:59-21:00. 22:09-01:00 (DRS): 12:00-14:00. 21:45-

00:30 (TSR). West Germany—64:06-09:00. 17:00-17:25 (ARD); 17:30-18:50, 19:25-21:45. 22: 10-00:35, 01:55-05:00 (ZDF). Monday's Events Bobsled: 2-Man. 3rd and 4th runs. Ski Jumping: 90-meter, individual. Cross-Country Skiing: Men's 4x10-km

elay. Hockey: Finland vs. Poland; Swaden s. Conoda: Franco vs. Polano; alleder s. Conoda: Franco vs. Switzerland. Alpina Skiins: Women's super-gian stalom.
»-Freestyle Skiling: Magula.
»-Short Track Speed Skating: Man's
1,500 meters; Women's 500 meters.
Speed Skating: Women's 500 meters.
Figure Skating: Danca, original sat

#### Basketball

EAST Amhersi 85, Middlebur 77

Tennessee Tech 81. Youngslo VMI 66, Appalachian St. 65 Vanderbilt 77, Georgia 71

MIDWEST Akron 78. Chicogo St. 58 Brodley 78, Illinois St. 71, OT **National Basketball Association Standings** 

nikojejphia	72	27	.449	1242	Agultr
iew York	19	36	.388	15%	Horper 6
Vashinotan	19	30	-388	1512	15 0-0 21.
lew Jersey	12	39	.235	231/2	16). Deli
Central	Pivisio	HT.			State 25
etroit	31	17	-646	_	Detroit
Hanta	32	19	.627	b	Miwauk
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ndiano	27	22	.551	4V2	Thomas
Allwaukee	26	22	542	5	bounds:
Teveland	27	25	519	-	acukee (
WESTERN C			CE		(Thoma: Utah
Midwes!					LA. Clir
	w	Ł	Pct.	GB	Griffin
alles	33	17	066.	<b>-</b> .	9-17-5-6-2
lousion	30	19	.612	21/2	SS (Mala
GUAGL		26	.592	3√2	Assists:
itah .	27	24	.529	642	(Drew 4
on Antonio		28	.404		Boston
oCromento	16		.320	17	Portland
Pecific	Divisio	n _			Bird 18

| Pacific Division | 16 34 320 17 | Partitiond | 29 26 29 37 | Partitiond | 29 26 59 1115 | Southern | 27 25 59 115 | Southern | 27 25 59 155 | Pheenix | 16 34 320 25 | Solden State | 13 35 27 27 27 | SATURDAY'S RESULTS | PRIDAY'S RESULTS | Provided State | 13 35 27 27 27 | SATURDAY'S RESULTS | Solden State | 13 36 27 27 27 | SATURDAY'S RESULTS | Solden State | 23 32 26 33 | Sample Philodelishia | 30 25 28 33 | Sam

Chicage 22 24 23 32—113 Malone 14-21 4-3 32, Boilev 11-23-24 25; Wood-Jordon 19-27 11-14 49, Seller's 8-11 8-9 16; son 12-21 9-19 25, Cooe 5-13 18-12 30, Rebounds: Kilelne 4-10-3-15; Theus 5-11 2-214, Rebounds: L.A. Clippers 5-4 (Benigmin 13), Uloft 54 (Esperamento 35 (Thorpe 8), Chicago 54 (Option 12), Assists: L.A. Clippers 24 (Volentine 7), (cy 13), Assists: Socramento 30 (K. Smith 9), Uloh 39 (Stocklen 21). | Ery 13], Assists; Socramento 30 (K. Smith 9), | Ulth 37 (Stockton 21). | Denver 29 29 33 17—188 | Workington 34 22 22 28—166 | Phoenix 33 28 34 31—128 | San Antenie 27 38 29 25—182 | King 10-21 2-2 22, Cartiedge 9-13 2-3 20, J. Mailtone 5-20 4-5 29; Brickowski 11-12 4-5 25. Daw. or 37 (Schaves 15), Phoenix 30 (M.Malone 13), San Antonio 52 (Neaty 10), | (Hornace's 10). | (Hornace's 10).

Assists: Washington 28 (Coller 9), Son Anio-

inters to 12-22-0-24, Malene 9-20-3-8-21; Cage 23. Dailey 7-12-5-5-19, Reboards: Ulah one 13), Los Angeles 4e (Benjamin 14). : Urah 32 (Siockion 21), Los Angeles 19 32 24 29 37-124

18 25 24 22-- 99 Utah 24 39 29 28--12 21 25 28 32--111 Matione 14-21 4-8 32, Boiley II-26 3-4 25; Wood

#### ALES CONFERENCE Patrick Division W L T Pts GF GA 0 30 22 7 67 205 205 30 25 6 66 209 184 rs 28 22 8 8 44 221 208 25 26 9 5 59 215 221 27 29 5 59 215 221 28 24 28 8 56 229 220 Washington NY Islanders Pittsburgh New Jersey

NHL Standings

Astoms División
32 20 10 74 226 198
34 21 5 73 231 190
24 25 9 61 296 227
25 27 7 57 182 192
23 31 4 50 204 224 Baston Buffalo 

Brown 2 (9), Sullimon (14), Verbeek (32). Brickley (5), Daneyko (4): Pelli (5), Maciver (5), DeBiais (8), Shots on good: New York (an Sauve) 8-12-9-29: New Jersey (on Vanbles-

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Bovern Alunich 2 Woldhof Monnheim 1
Werder Bremen 0, Kolsersloutern 0
Borussla Dortmund 3, Hamburg 0
Cologne 2, Bochum 2
Nurembera 2, Bover Leverkusen 1
Eintrocht Fronkfurt 3, Bayer Uerdingen 1
Schalke 3, Korisrube 1
Honover 3, Hamburg 1
Stuttgort 1, Borussla Monchenglodbach 0
Points; Werder Bremen 33; Boyern Munich, Cologne 29; Nuremberg, Borussla Monchenglodbach 29; Shuftoort 22; Eintrocht
Fronkfurt 19; Bayer Leverkusen, Hamburg
18; Honover, Woldhof Mannheim 17; Kalserstoulern, Bochum Karisrube 16; Dorfmund,
Schalke 15; Bayer Uerdingen, Homburg 13,
ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Charlion 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Toulouse 2. Bordeoux 1
Niort 0. Monaco 0
Nice 0. Loval 1
Metz 1. Nontes 0
Autorre 0. St. Ellenne 1

Marseille 2, Matra Racins 0
Palnts: Manaca 14: Bordeaux, Matra Racins 32, 5t. Eliense 30, Awserre, Marseille 27;

With the development of the North Field gas project, a new period of increasing economic activity is about to begin.

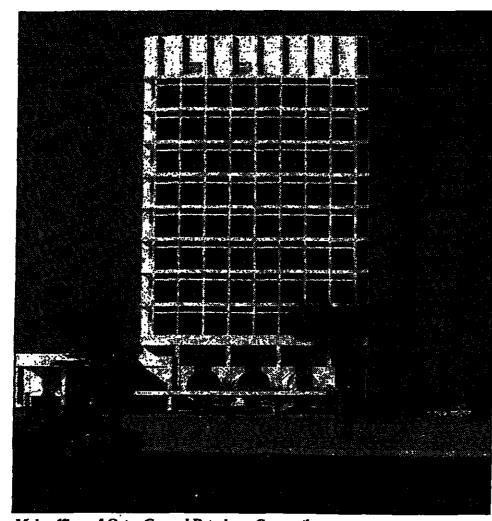
ATAR'S economy will receive a considerable boost as contracts are awarded and work begins to exploit its untapped natural resources.

The 6,000 square kilometer North Field, situated in relatively shallow water 80 kilometers offshore, is believed to be the world's largest reservoir of natural gas not associated with an oil field. It has proven reserves of 150 million cubic feet and is estimated to contain more than twice this amount of gas.

Insiders agree that the moves toward exploiting this field will help to revitalize Qatar's commercial environment at all levels.

Since 1985, with oil providing more than 50 percent of gross domestic product and more than 90 percent of exports, Qatar's economy has been hard hit by the sharp fall in oil prices. By the first quarter of 1987, production averaged only 200,000 barrels a day (b/d). This resulted in stringent capital and expenditure control by an administration already noted for its prudent handling of state revenues.

Because of the uncertainty about shifting oil prices, no budget was published in 1986. Now the outlook is far brighter. Qatar's oil production is up to its OPEC quota of 299,000 b/d and prices are more



Main offices of Qatar General Petroleum Corporation.

The Mannai Corporation continues to

Mannai pioneered local participation

in the first stages of the formation of Qatar's industrial base and has continued

to be involved as the country developed

Many of the international companies who participated in the early years with Mannai support in the formation of this

Mannai provides foreign companies

industrial base, continue to do so as

and new projects are undertaken.

improvements to existing installations

with the support, advice, assistance and

MANNAI CORPORATION P.O. BOX % DOHA, QATAR, ARABIAN GULF, TELEPHONE 412555 TELEX 4208 MANNAI DH MANNAI TRADING, MIDEAST CONSTRUCTORS, MANWEIR, TECHNICAL SERVICES, MANNAI MARINE, MANSAL OFFSHORE, NOWSCO MIDDLE EAST.

AND OFFICES IN RIYADH, DAMMAM, BAHRAIN AND CAIRO.

sponsorship which are needed to secure

its production of crude oil and gas,

petrochemical products.

their objectives in Qarar.

cement, fertilisers, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, steel and

support and serve Qatar by importing,

marketing and distributing a diversified

range of consumer goods and industrial

products and by providing contracting,

engineering, fabrication, offshore and

other services.

stable. The country's budgetary discipline seems likely to reap increasing rewards, in contrast to the difficult adjustments that followed the boom years from 1975 to 1980, when GDP accelerated at an average 20.1 percent a year.

The decision to announce a budget on March 1 last year was a sure sign of increased optimism. The 1987-88 budget outlines toral spending of QR 12.217 billion (\$3.356 billion), 22 percent lower than the 1985-86 figure of QR 15.607 billion (\$4.288 billion). However, the actual amount spent during 1985-86 is estimated to be nearer QR 11.991 billion (\$3.294

The budget, while seeking to stimulate the private sector, also emphasizes developing social services, particularly education, health and utilities for the country's population of 371,863. Based on an oil price of \$18 a barrel, ir projects a deficit of QR 2.5 billion (\$687 million).

Finance and Petroleum

Minister Sheikh Abdel-Aziz Bin Khalifah al-Thani has expressed confidence about the economic situation in spite of the oil price fall. "The economic picture in Qatar is still good. The balance of payments is safe. Qarar has no debts and did not reduce its reserves from foreign currencies in a noticeable way," he said in

While investment has slowed in the last three years, it has not halted. The construction sector, a reliable barometer of economic activity, has been to some extent underpinned by essential utilities work such as sewerage projects as well as operations and maintenance. Continued state spending on defense projects has also provided some large contracts, such as the Barzan and North military camps.

Despite soil deficiencies, scarcity of water and the adverse climate, prodigious efforts have also been made to develop agriculture. In 1986 the value of agricultural output reached QR 318 million (\$87 million). Qarar Dairy Company has built up a breeding station, a beef cartle unit, three milk production units and a pasteurizing plant producing up to 6,000 liters a day. A new dairy farm at Al Rakkiyah, southwest of Doha, will have an even bigger capacity. With 1,200 cows on an 800-hectare site, it will produce milk and meat for the Arab Qatari Company for Dairy Production

Qatar's well-established industrial base has also survived a difficult market pemod. Despite low prices for its products, increased costs of raw materials and competition from cheap imports, Qatar Petrochemicals Company (Qapco) reduced its 1986 losses to QR 57 million (\$15.7 million), compared to a record QR 156 million (\$43 million) loss the previous year, partly by increasing production to 90 percent of capacity in response to improving prices for its ethylene and polyethylene,

Qatar Fertilizer Company (Qafco), also operating in adverse market conditions, increased its output to record levels for the third year running in 1986 with urea production, at 799,000 tonnes, up 14 percent on the previous year.

Qafco is considering

building a third 1,500 tonne a day capacity ammonia plant. Development of the North Field gas project, which will be able to provide feedstock, may serve to trigger a decision. One reason why the government has been keen to make some progress on the North Field's first phase of development is because the present level of supplies of gas feedstock to domestic industries is expected to deplete rapidly from 1989 on-

For contractors, the first

than 250 orders for materials and equipment. Steel for two wellhead platforms has already been ordered. A contract is also expected to be placed shortly for five gas turbine driven compres-

Overall work on the first phase, to be completed in three years, will result in production of 800 million cubic feer a day (cfd) of gas. Dry gas will be used as feedstock for domestic industry while the liquids extracted will be exported. The NGL sales are expected eventually to generate \$160 million in profits.

First Boston Corporation has been appointed financial adviser for the \$950 phase of development is ex-pected to generate more The second and third

phases of North Field development will add an additional 800 million cfd of output to meet anticipated Gulf and foreign demands.

Qatargas, set up in 1984 to undertake the NGL export scheme, has held discussions with British Gas, Gaz de France, Ruhrgas of West Germany and Italy's Snam to determine their future needs. One of the most ambinious schemes envisages a gas pipeline carrying supplies to Turkey and to western Europe.

Whatever the unimate pace of development, the North Field project not only focuses attention on Qarar. It will also bolster business confidence elsewhere in the Gulf over the next few years.

#### **QGPC Awards Contracts**

ORK to exploir the huge off-shore North Field gas reserve, discovered by Shell in 1971, will accelerate steadily through the course of 1988.

Implementation of the first phase of the project, which is expected to cost \$950 million in all, got underway last May with the award of an \$80 million contract by Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC) to the British subsidiary of America's Bechtel and France's Technip. The contract covered basic design, engineering, procurement, construction management services and assistance with start-up.

The entire project involves no less than 22 major contract packages. Abu Dhabi National Petroleum Construction Company is understood to have been awarded a letter of intent for a \$6 million contract for the fabrication of two wellhead platforms. A British company, Kumers International Supply Services, is expected to supply the

Other contract packages are due to be awarded this year. They include jackets for utilities and riser-trearment platforms, a quarters platform to accommodate 75 personnel, underwater and onshore pipelines, relecommunications links and, on land, a natural gas liquids plant as well as other

installations and a camp to house 150 people.

The complex, situated some 80 kilometers from Ras Laffan, will comprise six platforms. The two wellbead platforms will each service eight producing wells. Other platforms will accommodate the production pipeline, valves and gauges, utilities and personnel

From the production cluster, liquid condensates will be carried ashore through a 12-inch pipeline and gas through a 32-inch pipeline. Onshore pipelines are due to connect to a new plant which will process the gas and condensate. The latter will be fractionared into light naphtha for export and heavy naphtha to be used by the local National Oil Distribution Company's refinery.

When the first phase of development is completed (about three years from now), the North Field should be producing some 800 million cubic feet of gas per day. The bulk of this will go to Qarar's ex-censive industrial base and its power stations. Surplus gas will be carried from Umm Said to the Dukhan Khuff oilfield on the west. coast and reinjected into the depleting onshore oil-

The North Field is particularly important for heavy industry, which relies on a flow of cheap energy to remain competitive. Plans by Qarar Fertilizer Company (Qafco) to build a third 1,500 tonne per day ammonia plant — one that would cost \$150 million are largely dependent on exploiting the gas field.

Further development in

the 1990s will depend on the market demand for gas outside Qarar. The second phase of the North Field project is planned to produce an additional 800 million cubic feet of gas per day for distribution to other Gulf Co-operation Council States.

Stage three will involve boosting production by the same amount again to supply a planned 6 million tonnes a year capacity LNG-plant at Umm Said. This is scheduled to be operated by the Qatar Liquefied Gas Company (Qatargas). The company, established fouryears ago, is controlled by QGPC, though British Petroleum, France's Total and Tapan's Marubeni Corporation each hold a 7.5 percent stake in the shares.

The most spectacular aspect of the proposed third stage is the construction of a 1,200 kilometer pipeline to carry gas via Turkey to Europe. Such a project, which would cost billions of dollars, is long-term. However, at the end of 1987, a team of Turkish officials led by Nazihi Berkamm, director general of Turkey's state pipeline organization Botas, visited Doha to discuss appointing a consultant for the project.

As attention increasingly focuses on Qatar's gas resources, the market prognosis for oil, its principal product, has also improved. With prices expected to be firmer than in the last two years, increased revenues should allow the country's current account to move back into the black. It is the North Field development, however, that most boosts confidence.



#### Qatar Steel Company Limited

While celebrating its 10th Anniversary which coincides with the 16th Anniversary of HH The Emir's Accession Day, QASCO extends its felicitation and gratitude to HH The Emir and HH The Heir Apparent for their unfailing support and encouragement to QASCO and other Qatari industries.

#### **OUTLINE OF QASCO**

PRODUCTION COMMENCED: APRIL 26, 1978. CAPITAL SHARE HOLDERS

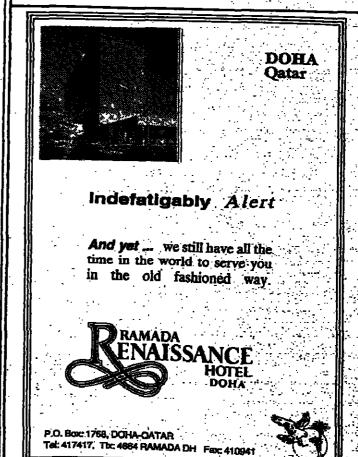
QRs. 300,000,000.— QATAR GOVERNMENT KOBE STEEL LTD. (JAPAN) TOKYO BOEKI LTD. (JAPAN)

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES **PRODUCTS** 

PLAIN AND DEFORMED BARS (10-32 MM).

#### MAIN STANDARDS

QD30, QD43, QD47. BS 4449: 1978 Grade 460/425. ASTM A615 Grade 40 and Grade 60. JIS G 3112 SD 40.



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# Gas Project to Stimulate Banking

N Qatar, the banking sector has weathered economic recession relatively unscathed. Following a three-year period of consolidation, the country is looking forward to a period of increased business activity thanks to the first phase of development on

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the North Field gas project. Stimulating the banking business has been an uphill task, particularly given the enforced economy drive that has discouraged ministries from spending on new projects. But a recent study on Gulf economies indicates that better times are at hand. The report, published last year by the Bahrain-based Gulf International Bank, estimated that Qarar's gross domestic product fell 12 percent in

1986 but would grow by 4 percent the following year. Compared to other parts

of the Gulf, Qatar is not an overbanked area. Five local banks, three other Arab banks, six foreign banks and 14 financial companies comprise the sector which operates under the Qatar Monetary Agency (QMA), the central bank

According to the QMA, commercial banks' assets and liabilities at the end of 1986 were 13 percent down on 1985 at QR 16.803 billion (\$4.614 billion), while loans and advances increased to QR 1.536 billion (\$122 million).

Despite a lower level of business activity, there have been a number of optimistic signs of growth in the sector. Al Ahli Bank,

#### **Industrial Motto:** Diversification

HE government's far-sighted decision to diversify has, in less than one generation, led to the establishment of a thriving industrial base. Alongside oil production, Qarar's industrial output now includes steel, cement and other construction products as well as petrochemicals, liquefied natural

gas (LNG) and fertilizers. In recent years, the "made in Qarar" label has become increasingly evident in other consumer areas. But the bedrock remains Qatar's heavy industries. Based at Umm Said, 50 kilometers south of Doha, they are ready to reap the benefits of improved market conditions after a challenging period.

Qarar Fertilizer Company (Qapco) was the country's first major non-oil industrial venture and marked the start of Oarar's diversification program. In the 15 years since production began, the plant's progress has reflected market trends. When it started, the price of urea — one of its main products — was \$450 a tonne. By 1984 the figure had rumbled to \$100 and, last year, reached \$65. Despite these adverse trends, the plant's urea and ammonia production reached record levels in 1986.

Qafco, with management provided by Norway's Norsk Hydro (which also has a 25 percent stake in the company) consistently enhanced production by carrying out regular overhauls of plant.

As feedstock comes from onshore and offshore associated gas, the go-ahead for the North Field development is clearly of major significance to them. Qafco is even considering building a third ammonia plant at its Umm Said complex as a result. Like the rest of the country's industries, Qafco is anxious to maintain a reliable source of cheap ma-

terials and power. Qatar Petrochemical Company (Qapco) was also affected by low world prices, in their case for low density polyethylene. Commissioning an ethane recovery unit two years ago enabled the plant to produce at 90 percent capacity, ending the constraints caused by shortages of ethane rich gas, which had limited production to 60 percent capacity.

In 1986, the company produced 258,000 tonnes of ethylene and 176,000 tonnes of polyethylene. Last year also saw the prices of both products recover from low points in 1986. France's CDF-Chimie, which has a 16 percent interest in the company, markets Qapco's output of ethylene, polyethylene and sulphur. Consideration has been given to dusting down the plans for a second high or low density polyethylene plant following the firming of prices in Qapco's mar-

Steel production began at Umm Said in 1978 with the commissioning of Qatar Steel Company's (Qasco's) integrated steel mill, which, like Qapco's plant, was the first of its kind in the Gulf,

Owned 70 percent by the government, 20 percent by Japan's Kobe Steel and 10 percent by Tokyo Boeki, Qasco has been buffered by world overcapacity and also by Brazilian and South Korean dumping. Despite these problems, Qasco has produced nearly 1 million tonnes of steel in the last two years. Prices began to shows signs of improvement in 1987 and general manager Kazuhiko Okubo says: "We are optimistic that they have now recovered from this very critical

situation. All of Qasco's production is sold in the Gulf, where demand has been falling for a number of years. Saudi Arabia has been taking 40 percent or more, with Kuwait and the UAE accounting for 20 percent each. The company has addressed its challenges in a forthright way and, rather than seek a capital injection from its shareholders, has embarked on a comprehensive rationalization exercise. "Every effort is being made to cut costs both in production plant

and administration," Okubo said. The Perfect mix of Business and **Pleasure** The Case Hart of Breach Clash

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Last August the fast-expanding Al Ahli took over Citibank's Doha branch as well as its management and staff. Citibank has maintained its correspondent links. Al Ahli also intends to take a 10 percent share in the new Bank of Turkey

> and the Gulf project. Qatar National Bank is the country's oldest and largest. It recorded a 3 percent profit increase in 1986 to QR 93 million (\$25.5 million) compared to OR 90.4 million (\$24.8 million) the previous year. A similar increase is expected in 1987. According to general manager Abdulla Khalid al-Attiya: "I think we will be looking at about 2.5 percent. We expect an improvement in the economy.'

founded in 1984 and Qa-

tar's youngest bank, saw

loans increase to QR 276

million (\$75.8 million) in

the first 10 months of 1987

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are nearly double the 1986

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Profit forecasts for 1987

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investors.

In spite of reduced net profits, which were down 13 percent in 1986 to QR 27.5 million (\$7.5 million), Doha Bank saw its total assets increase 4.5 percent to QR 1.580 billion (\$434 million). Among foreign banks,

the British Bank of the Middle East — which celebrates its 25th anniversary in Doha next year - recorded profits of QR 10 million (\$2.7 million) in 1986. General manager Chris Kietle says assets were 3 percent down on the previous year, at QR 930 million (\$255 million), reflecting the bank's efforts to reduce deposits. Documentary credits, described as a good indicator of trading activity, amounted to OR 45 million (\$12,4 million) - about the same as in 1985. Construction guarantees held steady at about OR 80 million (\$22 mil-

lion). According to Kierle, the introduction of a liquid asset and minimum central bank deposit rule has had only a modest impact on the bank.

Since 1986, banks have whole of 1986. Deposits inbeen required to maintain combined capital and legal reserves equivalent to 6 percent of their liabilities and to place up to 4 percent of their deposits at the QMA.

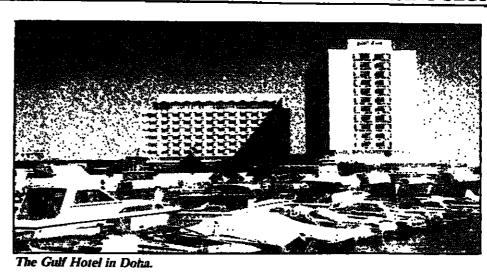
A more controlled environment has not inhibited expansion of the sector. Commercial Bank of Qarar, founded in 1975, has built a new head office. Doha Bank, another local bank that has felt the effect of reduced economic activity since the oil price fall, has also witnessed a degree of growth. In 1986 it increased its dividend for shareholders from 10 to 15 percent despite a drop in net profits to QR 27.5 million (\$7.6 million).

Profits at Qatar Islamic Bank, whose clients eschew interest-dealing institutions, increased 5 percent to QR 13.4 million (\$3.7 million) in the year to August 24, 1987, while assers rose 47 percent to QR 293 million (\$80 million). The increase in profits results from an increase in noninterest-bearing accounts, says general manager Qasim Mohammad Qasim. The bank, set up five years ago, has also developed new business in Turkey, Algeria and Pakistan.

Qatar's banks have a limited though well-established presence abroad. Qarar National Bank has two branches in London and one in Paris. Doha Bank has a New York branch. In 1986 Commercial Bank of Qarar acquired a 10 percent stake in France's Banque Parisienne Internationale, a cost-effective alternative to opening its own European branch.

Cost considerations have been of paramount importance in recent years, since the oil price slide abruptly interrupted a period of effortless growth. That the sector has survived virtually intact augurs well for the country's economy, especially now as a renewed period of energetic activity ar-

> This Advertising Section was written by Anthony Richard.



#### First-Class Hotel Facilities

UST 15 years ago a quick glimpse of Qa-tar would have revealed little more than a barren stretch of sand and gravel along Doha's corniche. Today, thanks to a carefully planned program of design and investment, the capital boasts a sophisticated infrastructure.

The high-rise apartments, trade centers, embassies and residences of

Doha's west bay area are only one aspect of the growth. Extensive gardens — including the zoological area, Montazah park and Airport garden in the city - also testify to an intense awareness of environmental

Business visitors are well provided for. Some 2,000 beds are available in Doha's first-class hotels which, like many in the Gulf, provide a full range of business amenities including secretarial services and modern telecommunications links.

Most of the major restaurants are to be found in these five-star horels. In the heart of Doha, the 304room Ramada Renaissance boasts Maxim's, which offers French cuisine in sumpruous surroundings. A 10-minute drive from the international airport, the hotel's other facilities include a swimming pool. skin diving and wind-two air-conditioned squash surfing.

courts and two outdoor ten-

nis courts The Gulf Hotel, situated at the southeast end of Doha bay, is within equally easy reach of the airport. Spacious rooms, sports facilities, a health center, banqueting and conference facilities are among the attractions of this popular hotel which, this year, celebrates its lifteenth anniver-

Nearby, overlooking the bay, is the oldest of Doha's first-class establishments, the Oasis Hotel. Its main conference hall can accommodate up to 600 people while its Italian restaurant in the gardens is popular with residents and non-residents alike.

For all visitors, Qatar's 10,000 square kilometers offer some spectacular excursions. In the southeast, Khor al-Udeid - the inland sea -- is a remote wilderness, accessible only by four-wheel drive vehicles. By way of contrast, Qatar's attractive and accessible coastline offers the opportunity for relaxed sailing,

#### From Automobiles to Offshore Expertise

IRST founded in 1950, the modest agency that Ahmad Mannai created to supply spare parts for automobiles has since become one of the leading companies in the

Arabian peninsula. With six subsidiary companies and over 3,000 employees, by the early 1980s the Mannai Corporation had become a diversified engineering and trading concern. Mannai Trading still deals in automobile spare parts and has the agency for General Motors, Opel and Subaru cars. The company's consumer products division markets a wide range of office equipment, furniture, air-conditioning and industrial equipment including Moulinex, Toshiba and Ericsson Information Systems' prod-

Mideast Constructors (Mecon) has become one of the Gulf's principal engineering contractors since receiving its first contract in 1975. The company's areas of expertise include structural steel and piping, the installation and testing of structures, gas turbines, generators, electrical installations and turnkey project management. Among other major developments, it has been associated with the Qatar Fertilizer Company plant at Umm Said, the Ras

and the demineralization plant for Qatar Petrochemical Company at Umm

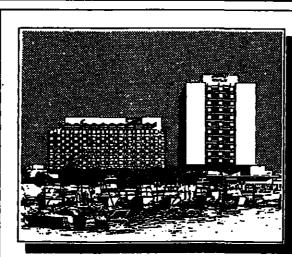
Manweir provides mechanical engineering and electrical works for oil fields, while Technical Services Company represents leading international manufacturers of instruments, valves and associated equip-

Two other companies in the group - Mansall Offshore and Mannai Marine will be following the progress of the North Field gas project with particular

Mansall Offshore under-Abu Fonras power station takes marine transporta-

tion, offshore structure maintenance and other transport services, using a 20-boat fleet to ferry personnel to rigs and plat-

Mannai Marine, located at Umm Said, was set up to serve offshore oil and gas industries in Qarar and the Gulf. With its 200-meter water frontage, the company's yard can take large cranes, derricks, transport barges and support vessels. Its main workshop is geared to handling all types of oil and gas related projects while its mobile workshops provide X-ray, Gamma ray and ultrasonic testing as well as stress relieving equipment.



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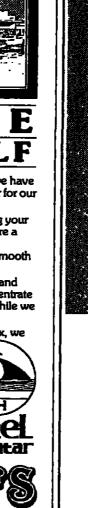
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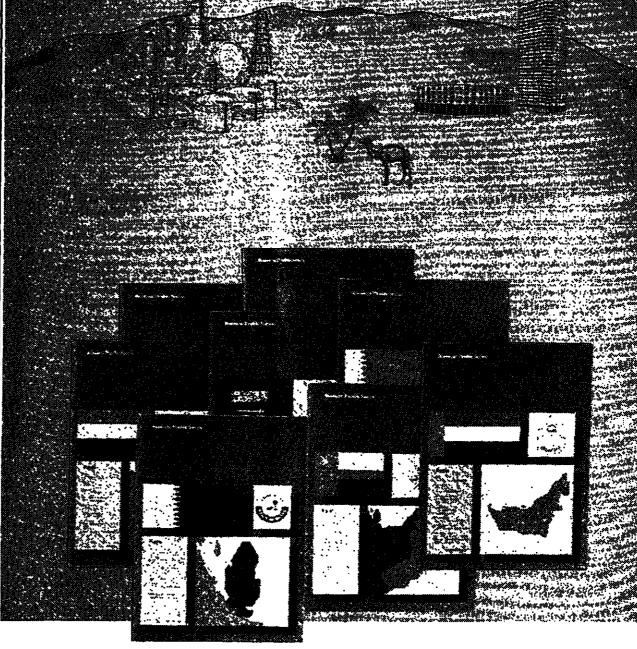
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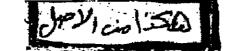
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#### So What's a Wary Investor To Do? 5 Managers Reply

ARIS — It's a rotten climate for making an investment decision. With inflation likely to accelerate in the United States, Britain and Japan, and public-sector deficits expanding in West Germany and Japan — all of which could feed rising interest rates and falling bond prices — it is hardly the time to get excited about bonds.

The outlook for stocks is not any brighter. It is clouded by uncertain growth prospects in the United States, a likely slow-down in European countries, except for Britain, and bloated price earnings ratios in Tokyo.

Currency gyrations only add to the confusion. The dollar's

fewer stocks and a

focus on bonds of

short maturities.

steady climb to a three-month high suddenly stalled last All suggest a high proportion of cash,

week following warnings from Japanese and Swiss officials that a further decline should not be ruled out. A falling dollar and rising yen would tend to add to inflationary pressures in the United States while reducing them in Japan. And for foreign investors, the

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currency movements could create or erase profits to be earned on securities denominated in those currencies So what is an investor supposed to do in these circumstances?

Money managers of five nationalities, asked last week how they would deploy a million units of cash, agreed that the risks are great and advised prudence.

For them, that means holding an unusually high proportion of funds in cash, underweighting investments in stocks and biding time, with a relatively heavy investment in bonds of short maturities, until the outlook is more certain.

Cash, normally a token few percentage points of an investment portfolio, should currently account for 20 percent of the portfolio, said Alain Leclerc, director of Paribas Asset Management in Paris. Lazard Brothers in London and Deutsche Bank's Capital Management International in Frankfurt put the cash holding at 15 percent, while Morgan Stanley, the U.S. investment bank, and Bank Julius Baer in Zurich advised 10 percent.

In addition, Mr. Leclerc would have 5 percent invested in gold while Hans Baer, who admits to having second thoughts about the investment value of gold, would still put 10 percent in gold and gold-mining shares.

LAN SAUNDERS, director of asset allocation at Lazard's, said the cash should be held in sterling, earning 9 percent interest; Deutsche marks, 5 percent interest; and yen, 3 percent. Sterling was included because of the relatively high return and Britain's current the read. LAN SAUNDERS, director of asset allocation at Lazard's, stable exchange rate against the mark.

Stephen Butt, the head of Morgan Stanley's asset management in London, favored devoting 50 percent of the portfolio to bonds, and Mr. Baer advocated 45 percent. But Mr. Baer's high bond portion includes holding securities convertible into shares. Direct shareholdings comprise 40 percent of Mr. Butt's ideal portfolio and 35 percent of Mr. Baer's.

Normally, equities account for 70 percent or more of total portfolio investments. The current underweighting of the stock content is just another sign of how portfolio managers are seeking to limit exposure to risk. Paribas currently advises that 55 percent be invested in stocks, while both Lazard and Capital Management put the figure at 50 percent.

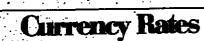
North American stocks, traditionally the largest single holding are the current favorite only for Mr. Butt. He would commit half of his equity point ofio, or 20 percent of the total amount to be invested, to U.S. shares.

Overall, Mr. Butt believes that "the U.S. dollar is cheap on a fundamental basis and will benefit from a continuing improve-ment in its trade balance. Therefore, he wants "substantial exposure" to the dollar when the cash, stock and bond holdings are added together.

The Europeans are much less sanguine about the dollar and U.S. stocks. Mr. Leclerc would commit only 5 percent of his portfolio to U.S. equities. Siegfried Hoecker, head of global strategy at Capital Management, prefers 10 percent exposure to U.S. shares while Lazard's Mr. Saunders puts the figure at 16

Adding stocks and bonds, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Baer recommend only a 25 percent exposure in U.S. dollars. Mr. Hoecker prefers to keep it at 10 percent and Mr. Leclerc at 5 percent.

Mr. Hoecker advised concentrating U.S. stock investments to "consumer staples — companies such Pepsico or Sears." All of the managers give prominence to European stocks. They See EUROBONDS, Page 13



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Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Frida

	Stock Indexed United Stotes Feb. 19	Feb. 12 Char	Mency Ruice  United States	Feb. 19,	Feb. 12
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		257.63 +1.55%		21/2	21/2
	S&P 500 261.61	2/83 T 22	.Discount .		376
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ij	FTSE 100 1,729.80 FT 30 1,382.60	1,734,00 — 0,24 % 1,385,00 — 0,27 %	West Germany Lombard Call money	492 3.45 3.40	4½ 330 335
	Nikkel 225 24773.41	2398194 +330%	3-month Interbook <u>Britele</u>		
	Commercial: 1,349.40		Bank base rate Call money	9 67h	814 97/16
	Hone Kong Hone Seng 278.04	2,207,23 + 1,78 %		9% 19 Feb. 12	Chrise
	World		London p.m. fix's 4425	Q: 443.60 ·	Q.16 %

#### **Demand** For Loans **Holds Up**

Small U.S. Firms Borrowing Briskly

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Corporate loan demand at banks suggests that much of the U.S. economy remains strong, with smaller businesses particularly robust, bankers report. The strength is uneven, interviews

last week showed. But many of the bankers said they were surprised at the continued strength of the economy in their respective markets. Several said that such resiliency had made them far more optimistic about the economic outlook than they were after the collapse of stock

prices in October. "If you called me in June and asked if we expected 11.8 percent growth in the last quarter of 1987, I would have said no," said James D. Dixon, chief financial officer of Citizens & Southern Georgia Corp., which operates throughout Georgia,

Florida and South Carolina. "Our planning has been for loan for i planning has been for loan growth in the 8 to 10 percent range for 1988," he said "We're experiencing greater growth than that right now," a season when loan demand usually is singgish.

Mr. Dixon, like bankers elsewhere in the nation, attributed part of the increase in loan demand to the growth of exports as a result of the lower value of the dollar. "Manufacturing is coming back," he said. "Exports are helping the texule in-

dustry."
Economists consider loan demand by corporations to be an important indicator of the economy's overall health. When business is brisk, companies generally need credit to linance the purchase of raw materials, to meet expanded payrolls and to acquire new equipment and to build new plants.

But much of the current demand

See LOANS, Page 15

# Eastern Machinist Stands Up to Lorenzo

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Several days after Frank A. Lorenzo took con-trol of Eastern Airlines in 1986, Charles E. Bryan, the head of the company's 13.000-member ma-chinists union, sent him a welcoming telegram expressing in-

terest in working together to strengthen the company. He never got a reply. Two years ken with Mr. Lorenzo. "It's as if I don't exist," Mr. Bryan said. Yet Mr. Bryan and his Interna-

tional Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, District 100, have become a preoccupation for those who run Eastern and its parent company, Texas Air Corp.

Many in the industry believe that the union president holds the late of Eastern in his hands. Mr. Bryan has rejected de-

mands by Mr. Lorenzo, who is chairman of Texas Air, and Phillip J. Bakes, the president of Eastern, that his union accept deep cuts in pay and benefits and extensive changes in work rules. A federal mediator is seeking to bring the two sides together, but a strike remains a possibility some

time later this year.

One stumbling block to settlement may be that the two sides view the problem in different terms. While Texas Air is concerned with the economics of running an airline, Mr. Bryan sees a larger philosophical issue: a responsibility by Eastern to protect the well-being of its em-

"The economies of the world should have one purpose: to im-prove the quality of life of the inhabitants," the union leader

It is a philosophy, Mr. Bryan said, that owes much to his reading over the years of books like "The Autobiography of a Yogi" by Paramhansa Yogananda and 'The Prophet" by Kahlil Gibran. Mr. Bryan wants Eastern management to work with the unions on finding ways to save money. He believes workers need to ad-



just their attitudes as well. "I want to give my workers a motive and a purpose instead of them Mr. Lorenzo declined a request thinking that the best way to se-cure their jobs is to work slower

so that management has to hire more employees." he said. Management has told Mr. Bry-"He is not going to give up unless there is some kind of meaningful settlement," said Mi-chael Pedano, a fueler for Eastern an that if he does not agree to the company's terms, it will continue to make major cutbacks in Eastern's 32,000-member work force and sell off assets or transfer them to other Texas Air subsidiaries. Eastern reported a loss of \$143.4 million for the fourth quarter of 1987. It had net profit a decent package." of \$6 million in the fourth quarter

The company's other two major unions, the Airline Pilots' Association and the Transport Workers Union, which represents flight attendants, agreed in 1986 to wage and benefit reductions of about 20 percent as well as

changes in work rules. To industry analysts who have watched events unfold, it seems that the more Mr. Lorenzo has pressured Mr. Bryan, the more convinced Mr. Bryan has become of the righteousness of his cause.

"I know that Lorenzo is wrong," Mr. Bryan, 54, said in a recent interview in his modest, windowless office in one of the many warehouse buildings sur-

rounding Miami International

that he discuss Mr. Bryan in an Union members are convinced that Mr. Bryan will not budge.

at La Guardia Airport outside New York City. "If he caves on this issue, the union will probably cease to exist. So he has to go for

Mr. Bryan was born in Hun-tington, West Virginia, in the middle of coal country, but has never set foot in a coal mine. His father was a farmer. His parents separated when he was 7 years old and he and his mother moved to Columbus, Ohio. He missed his high school

graduation ceremony so he could start work that day as an airplane mechanic at North American Aviation, a major airplane maker in Ohio. In 1956 he went to work for Eastern in Miami.

In 1968 Mr. Bryan was elected chief steward for all of Miami, a powerful post in which he was responsible for 5,000 Eastern workers. He was elected to his current post of president and general chairman of District 100 in

1979 and was re-elected last fall. Marty Urra, the president of Miami Local 702 of the machin-

ists, said that one of Mr. Bryan's siggest contributions has been the use of accountants and investment bankers to prepare union bargaining teams. "He recog-nized his and our limitations," Mr. Urra said.

Mr. Bryan often has his staff begin a year ahead of actual bar-gaining. He then goes to the table with experts armed with portable computers who can do quick analyses of figures presented by company negotiators. During talks in 1985, his staff prepared a business plan for Eastern and presented it to the company to show how it could operate profitably with a settlement that the union was willing to accept.

Mr. Bryan gained national attention in 1983 when he engineered an agreement with Eastern under which the airline's three major unions traded ware concessions and pledges to increase productivity for about 20 percent of the company's stock and a major voice in management, including the right to have two representatives on Eastern's

19-member board. To Mr. Bryan, the following

See EASTERN, Page 15

#### Allegheny Files for **Protection**

#### Company Owes \$845 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PITTSBURGH - Allegheny International Corp., the troubled consumer appliances and industrial products maker, has filed for finan-cial reorganization under Chapter

11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code. Allegheny also said Saturday that it had received a financing commitment of \$175 million from Chemical Bank and Marine Midland Bank for use by its principal operating sub-

It said that amount would be sufficient to ensure that operations would not be disrupted during reor-

The company said its consolidated liabilities amounted to about \$845 million. It valued its tangible assets at \$735 million.

The company said its financial problems resulted from excessive borrowing in prior years as well as losses between 1984 and 1987 in real estate, gas and oil and credit opera-tions. Since August 1986, Allegheny has sold 19 of its business subsidiar-

ies to reduce its debt. Mr. Travers that said the company filed for bankrupicy protection because its debt equity obligations had hindered its ability to obtain adequate financing and implement a

Excluding a \$2.4 million onetime gam, Allegheny reported an operat-ing loss last month of \$4.85 million for its first quarter ended Dec. 27, compared with a \$94.3 million loss a

Revenue fell 1 percent for the quarter, to \$256.2 million from \$257.9 million. But the company said Saturday that sales of consumer products businesses climbed 15 percent from a year earlier.

Allegheny employs 12,000 people and is based in Pittsburgh.

# Brazilians Still Absorbing the Lessons of the Debt Moratorium's Failure

New York Times Service RIO DE JANEIRO - When a slump in hard currency reserves forced Brazil to suspend most pay-ments on its \$113 billion foreign felt confident that the moratorium would serve as a weapon for extracting a dramatically better deal from its creditors.

It was an objective shared by other Latin American debtor nations that were trapped in vicious circles of endless debt restructurings. Yet, in the troubled times since the regional debt crisis began in Mexico in August 1982, no gov-ernment had gambled so daringly Now, only one year later, Brazil

has abandoned this policy and, re-

cept the once-treasonable idea of negotiating a domestic austerity program with the International Monetary Fund. Yet why did Brazil's strategy fail? And what is the incentive for

Brazil to end its moratorium when it must dedicate almost its entire trade surplus to servicing its debt rather than to domestic spending? Mailson Ferreira da Nobrega, the new finance minister, who was in the United States last week to

explain the shift, has said he now believes the moratorium was a mistake because it created economic uncertainty, discouraged investment and affected credit flows from abroad, "I think we paid a price for doing

it," he noted, adding that normal-ization of Brazil's relations with its creditors should bring new loans verting to a more conventional approach, it has agreed not only to IMF and the World Bank as well as kets."

conditions for stable debt management have been created. Rather, end its moratorium but also to ac- from commercial banks. "Middle-



Mailson Ferreira da Nóbrega

The reaction of the Reagan ad-

ministration, the IMF, the World Bank and leading foreign bankers, in contrast, has been one of relief, praising Brazil's reversal as evidence that the country's traditional pragmatism has once again triumphed and warmly welcoming the West's eighth largest economy back to the fold. Yet, while Latin America's credi-

tors are celebrating the apparent income countries like Brazil are defeat of radical tactics, no new Latin Americans also appear to Brazil has simply rejoined Mexico,

the costs of a moratorium, such as futile attempt to rebuild their econ- has switched to Asia.

against losses, many U.S. and Eususpensions of interest payments and even to defaults. Albeit reluctantly, major banks

have continued lending to Latin America only to enable countries to rangement that involves little more atorium. than "in one door and out the other." But the focus of commercial

have been sobered by Brazil's experience. "It has demonstrated that in what so far has proved to be a grated in this region in the 1970s,

cuts in credit lines and other losses, omies at the same time as keeping are greater than the benefits, " said up debt payments.

José Luis Machinea, president of Argentina's Central Bank, in an the regional crisis crupted, perhaps quired by suspending payments on indirect response to those urging the only significant development is its \$70 billion to foreign banks (the Argentina to default on its \$54 bil-that, having built up their reserves rest of the \$113 billion is owed to rest of the \$113 billion is owed to international monetary organizaropean banks have now reduced tions). Rather than scrambling to their vulnerability to temporary appease Brazil, both commercial and government creditors quietly retaliated by reducing trade credit lines and delaying other loans. Some Brazilian officials now estimate that Brazil suffered a net loss meet interest payments in an ar- of around \$1 billion during its mor-

> The timing of Brazil's action was See BRAZIL, Page 15

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John A. Mulheren, left, with Ivan F. Boesky at a charity reception in 1983. They were known to be good friends.

#### Arbritager Held, Said To Threaten Boesky

By James Sterngold

NEW YORK - A top Wall Street speculator who has been the subject of a government securities investigation has been arraigned on charges of illegal possession of a gun that he intended to use on witnesses against him, including Ivan F. Boesky, according to a state

The arbitrager, John A. Mulheren, allegedly threatened Mr. Boesky, the once-high-flying Wall Street speculator, and Michael Davidoff, formerly Mr. Boesky's head stock trader, according to charges filed in state court in Freehold, New Jersey, late last week.
Mr. Boesky and Mr. Davidoff have both pleaded guilty to securities

charges.

A second set of charges was filed by the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan. Those also allege that Mr. Mulheren had threatened to harm a witness in his case, but did not identify the person. Mr. Mulheren, who was arrested Thursday, pleaded not guilty in the New Jersey case. He has not had to respond yet to the federal

charges, which were unscaled late Friday.

His lawyer, Peter Bennett, said Friday, "When everything comes out it will be clear that any criminal charges arising from yesterday's activities are unfounded." In December, when Mr. Boesky was sentenced to three years in prison, his lawyer said that Mr. Boesky feared for his life in See THREATS, Page 13

#### **World Bank's Board Backs Capital Increase**

WASHINGTON - The board Conable Jr. of directors of the World Bank has approved a massive \$74.8 billion be sent to the board of governors increase in its capital to boost aid for approval by April 30. Mr. Conto the Third World.

The agreement, which must still

If the increase is approved, mem-ber nations would have to furnish lending of \$14.2 billion in the year only 3 percent of the capital over ended June 30. the next five years, with the remain-

avorable rates. The paid-in contribution is often
It then lends the money to fi- an issue in the United States, which percent higher than its average bor-rowing costs — a rate that is still lower than what countries pay for The United States succeeded in commercial bank loans.

Avis de convocation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches World Bank's president, Barber B.

The agreement, which most still would "act with urgency."
be approved by the board of governors representing the institution's, we will have the capacity to steadily increase our lending over the next the World Bank's authorized capi- five to six years, to over \$20 billion per year in the early 1990s," he said

able said he hoped the governments

If approved, the general increase This callable capital, which Bank's third since the institution amounts to a guarantee by the governments, allows the bank to raise was founded at the end of World was full. The bank's capital was virtue. money in the financial markets at tually doubled in 1959 and in 1980. The paid-in contribution is often

nance economic development in contributes 20 percent of the total poor countries at a rate that is 0.5 Lawmakers argue that some loans

persuading the board to reduce the "These agreements pave the way paid-in capital to 3 percent from for stronger World Bank support of 7.5 percent over five years. developing countries," said the (Reuters, AFP)

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Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Sustituire qui aura lieu le 8 mars 1988 à 15.00 heures dans les bureaux de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg avec l'ordre du jour suivant: Ordre du jour Examen du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration, des compte uels, agneze et affectation des résultats.

Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux comptes pour ercice de leur mandat.

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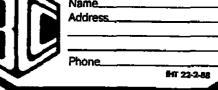
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# New International Bond Issues

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			$\bar{c}$	mpiled			Desvilettes	By Nathaniel C. Nash
	issuer	Amount (millions)	Mot.	Coup %	Price	Price end week	Terms	New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Members of Congress have cautioned the Federal Reserve Board about the possi-
	FLOATING RATE NO	)TES	-	٠.		-		<ul> <li>ble ill effects of permitting hostile takeovers among the nation's larg-</li> </ul>
	Leeds Permanent Building Society	2 100	1994	, <b>%</b>	100	_	Over 3-month Libor until 1990 and a minimum of 0.15 over thereafter. Redeemable at par in 1990 and 1992. Fees 0.15%.	est banks. The issue centers on a \$1.08 bil-
	Portugal	FF 700	1995	0.20	100	- , -	Over 3-month Libor, unless Libor is at least 16 over 3-month Pibor, in which case interest would be 0.30 over Pibor. Fees 0.60%.	lion offer for Irving Bank Corp. by Bank of New York. Irving has vig- orously resisted the takeover.
	FIXED-COUPON	·	. :-	, .		· · ·		The Fed must approve all signifi- cant changes in bank holding com-
	European Investment Bank	\$100	1998	9.	10114	99.60	Noncollobie, Fees 2%.	panies' operations. In a letter to Alan Greenspan,
	Oslo City	\$125	1998	94	1011/4	99.00	Noncolloble, Fees 2%.	chairman of the Federal Reserve, Senator William Proximite, a Dem-
	Hidroelectrica Española	DM 300	1993	5%	100		Noncollable. Fires 2%.	ocrat of Wisconsin who heads the Senate Banking Committee, wrote: "We believe that hostile bank take-
	Imperial Chemical Industries	£75	1993	9%	· 101% ·	99.48	Noncollable, Faes 18%.	overs could inject a major note of instability to the banking system.
	Royal Bank of Scotland	£ 125	1998	10%	101%	99.83	Noncollable, Feet 2%.	"We urge the Federal Reserve to consider very carefully the implica- tions that a wave of hostile take-
è	Austria	DF 200	1998	61/4	1001/4	99.13	Noncollobie, Fees 2%.	overs could have on the banking
•	Ford Motor Credit	DK 400	1993	10	100%	98.48	Noncollable, Fees 1#1%.	system before granting approval for such transactions," he wrote.
	European Investment Bank	ECU 50	. 1997	8%	104		Noncolloble, Fees 2%.	On Thursday, the Justice De- partment told the Fed that the
	Cregem Finance -	<b>C\$.75</b>	1991	9%	101%		Noncollable, Fees 196%.	
	Electrokox	C\$75	1991	91/2	10136	100.00		Fed's Decision
	Helaba Luxembourg	cs75	1991	91/2	101%		Noncollable, Fees 196%.	
	Royal Trustao	as 100	1993	9%	1011/2	99.50	Noncellable, Fees 1%%.	On M-2 and M-3
	Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine	C\$ 65	1991	91/2	1011/4	·	Noncolloble, Fees 196%.	Jolts Traders
	WestLB Finance	C3.75	1993	9%	101%		Noncolloble, Fees 1974.	New York Times Service
	Amro Bank Australia	Aus\$ 50	1991	12%	1011/2		Noncolloble, Fees 199%.	NEW YORK — An edgy bond market has been jolted by the Fed-
	Australian Trade Commission	Aus\$ 65		12%	10134		Noncallable, Fees 2%.	eral Reserve's announcement that it will report weekly, rather than
V.	Deutsche Bank Australia	Aus\$ 70	1995		101%		Noncotoble, Fees 2%.	monthly, changes in the nation's broader money supply, M-2 and M-3.
,	Toronto Dominion Australia	Ais\$ 75	1992	13	101%	100.00	Noncollable. Fees 176%. Increased from Aus\$50 million,	Trading in fixed-income securi- ties ground to a near-halt Friday
	Skopbank	Y 10,000	1993	6	101%		Redestable and collable in 1991 at a price based on the Japanese government band futures contract. Fees 1464, Denominations 10 million yen.	U.S. CREDIT MARKET
	EQUITY-LINKED							following the statement Thursday
	Fuji Fire & Marine Insurance	\$110	1993	4%	100	106.00	Nancallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 847 yen per share and at 131,40 yen per dallar, Fees 24/%.	night. Many participants said they believed the Fed's action was aimed at paving the way for an easing of
	Mitsui Bank	\$200	2003	2%	100	100.00	Semiannually. Callable at 103 in 1993. Convertible at 2,457 yen per share and at 131.40 yen per dollar. Fees 29/%.	interest rates while avoiding the im- pression that it was being influenced by political factors in a presidential
	Nakayama Steel Works	\$70	1993	ореп.	100	107.50	Coupon indicated at 5%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of an expect- ed 29/% premium, Fees 26%. Terms to be set Feb. 23.	election year.  Bond dealers said price changes were narrowly mixed, largely con-
_	Rohm Company	\$ <i>7</i> 0	1993	4%	100		Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 5,125 yea per share and at 131,40 yea per dollar. Fees 26%.	fined to pre-weekend portfolio swaps and other adjustments. The beliwether long-term Trea-
•	Shin-Etsu Chemical	\$100	1993	4%	100		Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,968 yen per share and at 131.40 yen per dollar. Face 284%.	sury bond, the 8.875 percent issue of 2017, was being offered at 104 21/32, up 2/32 on the day. The yield

#### Fed Cautioned on Hostile Bank Bids

WASHINGTON - Members of tion." Congress have cautioned the Federal Reserve Board about the possible ill effects of permitting hostile takeovers among the nation's largest banks.

panies' operations, In a letter to Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, Senator William Proxmire, a Democrat of Wisconsin who heads the Senate Banking Committee, wrote: de Crédit Agricole, France's largest "We believe that hostile bank take-financial institution, has been priced overs could inject a major note of at 327 francs (\$56.12) a share. instability to the banking system.

merger "would not have a signifi-

expectation that the department would object to the merger, the finding was a blow to Irving, which had lobbied against the takeover, contending that it would be anti-

competitive.

PARIS — The sale to regional savings banks of Caisse Nationale

Crédit Agricole Shares

Priced at 327 Francs

stability to the banking system. The Finance Ministry said Friday
"We urge the Federal Reserve to that the price valued the stateowned farm credit institution at 7 billion francs. It said that 90 percent of the shares would be offered to the regional savings banks at 327 francs. for such transactions," he wrote.

On Thursday, the Justice Department told the Fed that the cole and of regional banks.

cant adverse effect on competi- New York, the 26th-largest U.S. bank, with Irving, No. 23, would Although there had been little produce the nation's 12th-biggest

A spokesman for the Fed. Joseph Coyne, said that a vote on the merger was not on the agenda for a closed meeting this week of the six sitting Fed governors.

The Proxmire letter was also signed by two members of the Banking Committee: Terry San-ford, a Democrat of North Carolina, and Jim Sasser, a Democrat of Tennessee. The three senators are known as perhaps the most vociferous opponents of hostile corporate

Though the Proxmire letter did not directly express opposition to the Irving merger, the message to the Fed was clear.

In another letter to the Fed, Representative George C. Wortley, a Republican of New York, asked, "Will the threat of takeovers induce bank managers to undertake new and exotic defenses which may impair their institution?"

#### BellSouth Agrees to Buy **Mobile Communications**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — BellSouth Corp., one of the seven regional Bell telephone companies, has signed an agreement to buy Mobile Communications Corp. of America in a deal valued at \$710 million. BellSouth will pay \$28.75 in BellSouth stock for each outstanding share of stock in Mobile, which provides cellular telephone and paging services and is based in Jackson, Mississippi.

Mobile will retain telephone-answering, satellite-based opera-

tions, manufacturing, national paging, air-to-ground and maritime lines of business in a separate company, which will be spun off to existing Mobile shareholders.

The purchase would make BellSouth one of the world's leading providers of both cellular and paging services. Southwestern Bell Corp., another regional Bell, is the world industry leader, according to Telephony, a Chicago-based magazine on the telecommunications

The transaction must be approved by Mobile's stockholders and cleared by the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department to ensure that no antitrust laws are violated. BellSouth also must seek waivers of a 1982 court order limiting the businesses in which the Bell companies could operate.

BellSouth operates cellular telephone service in 23 markets, while

Mobile operates in eight, for a total of 31 cellular markets in 34 cities. Together, they would have more than 27 million potential customers. BellSouth has 150,000 pagers worldwide, while Mobile has about 450,000, with many in California, Texas and in the Midwest, Northeast and SoutheasL

#### Fed's Decision On M-2 and M-3 Iolts Traders

The beliwether long-term Treasury bond, the 8.875 percent issue of 2017, was being offered at 104 21/32, up 2/32 on the day. The yield on the bond was unchanged for the day and the week. The Treasury's long-term note, the 8.125 percent issue of 1998, rose 2/32, to 99 5/32, for a yield of 8.25 percent,

Irwin L Kellner, chief economist

Manufacturers Hanover Trust

o, said Friday, The rescheduling

Metvin Simon et Associates.

Federated said Friday that it stood by its previous rejection of Campeau's unsolicited takeover proposal, which was conditioned on agreement by Federated's board by midnight Sunday. After an initial Co., said Friday, The rescheduling of the broader money supply numrejection of its merger bid, Campeau last week went directly to the public
bers is being widely held as the Fed's by increasing its tender offer to \$61 a share, from \$47 a share, but it said it way of setting the stage for a general easing of credit."

#### THREATS: Former Boesky Associate Is Arraigned on Weapons Charges

(Continued from first finance page) ence, and many friends, including "a breakdown." The federal counts of threatening or retaliating cooperating with the government Bruce Springsteen, the rock musi-charges quoted Mr. Mulheren as against a witness in an investigacooperating with the government investigation. The lawyer said his client has been surrounded by

bodyguards when in public. Mr. Mulheren, 38, is general partner and head of Jamie Securithat specializes in risk arbitrage, or investing in the stocks of compaone of the most successful arbitragabout showing up for work in blue ers, using an aggressive style in jeans and boat shoes. which he has invested \$100 million

or more in one day.

Melvin Simon & Associates.

agreed to a merger by Sunday.

**Rival Federated Bid Seen** 

NEW YORK - In a potential challenge to Campeau Corp.'s bid for

Federated Department Stores Inc., a group including Dillard Department Stores Inc. and the Jay Pritzker family have been discussing a

would raise that figure to \$66 a share, or \$5.9 billion, if Federated's board

Bruce Springsteen, the rock musi-cian. His personal fortune is said to exceed \$100 million.

charges quoted Mr. Mulheren as against a witness in an investiga-tion.

As was reported a year ago, the

He is known among his friends for an annual party he used to. throw, which he sometimes attendties, a New York investment firm ed wearing a tuxedo from the waist up and a pair of shorts and tennis shoes below that. On the job, those nies that are the subject of take- who have worked with him deovers. He is widely known on Wall scribe him as intensely focused. Street as intense, mercurial and un- abrasive at times and extremely orthodox. He is also considered shrewd. He bragged to friends

According to his lawyers, Mr. Mulheren has been diagnosed as a He is a burly man with an outgo-manic depressive. One of his lawing personality, a streak of irrever- yers described his condition now as

Rumson, New Jersey, where they live, after he began to make threats.

The police arrived and found in his car two pistols and a shotgun, which were confiscated. Possession of the guns on his own property is not a violation of the law, according to the state prosecutor, but they in which the true owner of certain were confiscated under rules that permit this if there is a concern for

public safety.
The police later saw Mr. Mulheren go to his car with a satchel. When he drove away the police stopped him, searched the bag and found a semi-automatic rifle, according to the state prosecutor. He was then arrested.

The police later said they were told that Mr. Mulheren intended to use the gnns on Mr. Boesky, who begins his three-year prison term next month, and on Mr. Davidoff. Judge Lawrence Lawson set bail

The Pritzkers, based in Chicago, have widespread holdings, including large stakes in Braniff Inc. airline and hotels group Hyatt Corp.

The Dillard group, led by William Dillard Sr., is a merchandising at \$17,500, but it was not posted, company, with estimated sales this year of about \$3 billion, against Federated's more than \$11 billion. Comment could not be obtained from and Mr. Mulheren remained in cusfirst assistant prosecutor for Mon-mouth County. If he were released on bail, he would immediately be the federal charges, the U.S. Attorney's office for a Mr. Dillard or Mr. Pritzker. According to the sources, the potential group might also include shopping-center developers, such as Taubman Co. and in the case.

Specifically, the state charged him with two counts of illegal

As was reported a year ago, the Securities and Exchange Commis-The federal complaint against sion has been investigating a series Mr. Mulheren said that his wife of payments totaling about telephoned the police Thursday in \$500,000 that Mr. Boesky's secunties firm allegedly made to Jamie

According to people with knowledge of the inquiry, the investigators were seeking to determine whether the payments were part of an illegal stock "parking" scheme, stocks was concealed. No securities charges have been filed against Mr. Mulberen or Jamie Securities.

Mr. Mulheren rose to promi nence investing in the stocks of companies involved in takeovers at Merrill Lynch & Co. He later moved to a private partnership, Spear, Leeds & Kellogg. He was known to be a good friend of Mr. Boesky, regarded at that time as another shrewd speculator in takeover stocks.

Mr. Mulheren left Spear, Leeds to spend more time, he told friends, with his wife, Nancy, and their five adopted children. A few years ago. he started Jamie Securities, named

seized under the federal charges, the U.S. Attorney's office for a according to the lawyers involved year, a fact that was acknowledged publicly for the first time Friday in the federal complaint.

That complaint provided the weapons possession. The federal most detailed account of the events complaint charges him with two leading up to his arrest.

#### EUROBONDS: What's an Investor to Do? 5 Money Managers Respond

would amount to 45 percent of Mr. account for about 20 percent of ...

Sumitomo Morine &

Toyo Menka Kaisha

Fire Insurance

Trio Kenwood

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total equity investments. Mr. Buit would place 40 percent of his equity investment in European stocks, Mr. Hoecker suggested 31 percent, and Mr. Saunders, 28

European stocks, thinks they are er markets. currently undervalued. He favors companies likely to benefit from the European Community's climination of internal barriers in 1992, especially companies in the finan-cial services sector, distribution and foods.

The current takeover activity in Europe, Mr. Leclerc said, reflects the underlying optimism of industrialists. It represents "a healthy restructuring aimed at increasing market share," he said, "not a mode, as in the United States, by raiders" seeking to realize personal

Mr. Hoecker said investors should avoid export-related industries that will suffer from the in-creased competitiveness of U.S. companies following the dollar's decline. He also would avoid interest-sensitive British stocks that could be hart by rising interest

would avoid them altogether.

The Paribas executive sees corpan, but he believes there will not - insist there will be no devaluabe much of a rise in stock prices --of Japanese equities to levels more

high content of French government bonds suggested by all the managers except Morgan Stanley's Mr.

Mr. Leclerc of Paribas would devote the entire bond section - 20 percent of his total portfolio — to french bonds. For the other Europeans, French franc bonds would money managers admit to being

outside France. But money managers today are impressed by the Even if the franc were devalued

(Continued from first finance page) related stocks and financial ser- into a so-called strong currency. Although France's widening cur-All of the managers except Mr. rent-account deficit is generally re-Leclerc's total portfolio, but 90 per-cent of the amount committed to stocks. Usually, European stocks

Saunders play down Japanese garded as a sign that the franc stocks. Wr. Butt and Mr. Leclerc again will be devalued just after the spring presidential election, gov-limits the risk of capital loss if inspring presidential election, government officials --- who acknowlporate profit rising sharply in Ja- edge a certain credibility problem

107-50 Nancoliable, Each \$5,000 nate with one warrant exercisable

109.50 NoncoBoble. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

107.00 Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

107.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 750 year per share and at 131.40 year per dollar. Fees 24%.

dollar. Fees 24%

into conspany's shares at 1,241 yen per share and at 132.30 yen per dollar. Fees 26%.

into company's shores of 1,784 yen per share and at 131,40 yes per dollar. Fees 244%.

into company's shares at 389 yen per share and at 131.15

a combination that would reduce the record-high price-carnings ratio or conservative, concur in the asor conservative, concur in the as-sessment that long-term benefits of 5.16 percent while 10-year paper Mr. Leclerc, the most bullish on in line with those prevailing in oth- the European Monetary System accrue to the strong currencies and The most surprising advice on are determined to capture those ad-bond portfolios was the relatively vantages for the franc.

To back up their case, French officials argue that domestic manufacturing prices are rising at the same level in France and West Germany. They say their "ambition is to do as well as and then better

Money managers admit to being represent about 4 percent of the dubious about the French commit-The franc, whose value has declined by some 75 percent against the mark since 1969, has rarely entered account of the amount left after subjoyed investment currency status percent, the amount left after subtracting the rate of inflation.

commitment and success of the by about 3 percent after the elec-present and previous governments tion, Mr. Leclerc believes the subto reducing inflation — now run- sequent decline in French interest ence between short-term borrowning at about a 2.5 percent annual rates that would then be possible ing costs and long-term bond rate - and efforts to turn the franc would cause a rise in bond prices yields.

more than making up for the loss in currency value.

But, as in all bond markets, the again will be devalued just after the relatively short-term paper. That spring presidential election, gov- limits the risk of capital loss if interest rates turn higher. In fact, the only market in which managers talk about buying 10-year paper is Deutsche marks, and that is due to the steepness of the yield curve.

yields 6.16 percent.

European money managers also like Euroyen bonds because they anticipate that the yen will appreciate in value even against the mark. Mr. Baer and Mr. Hoecker espe-cially like DM and guilder bonds. But Lazard's prefers higher-yielding paper -- dollars, sterling, francs and Danish krone - with a smaller percentage in guilders and yen.

Lazard, Bank Baer and Morgan Stanley hold 30 percent or more of total portfolio and 10 to 15 percent of more of the amount set aside for bonds.

The franc, whose value has de-

> However, sources in Tokyo report that Japanese investors are increasingly attracted to dollar bonds and are selling yen to buy them. Recently, they had been borrowing dollars to simply play on the differ-ence between short-term borrow-

#### **BLACK & DECKER BRITISH PETROLEUM CLEVELAND BRIDGE** HALLIBURTON **TOYO MENKA** McDERMOTT SCHLUMBERGER SHELL **UNION CARBIDE** YORK INTERNATIONAL

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#### Morgan Stanley, Salomon Broth-ers, Shearson Lehman Brothers set at % point over Libor if no more million facility can be designated By Carl Gewirtz PARIS — The medium-term and Swiss Bank Corp. to market up than half the total is used and ½ 25 on reserve in the first year, up to Euronote market, long heralded by to \$250 million of notes. point over Libor if more than half 50 percent in the second year and

**Medium-Term Market Gets Ready for Takeoff** 

proponents to fill the gap between commercial paper and the bond market, appears possed for takeoff. The commercial paper market,

which runs up to one year, was the immediate beneficiary of last October's upset in financial markets, when investors sought the safety of short-term instruments. But now investors are recovering from the initial shock but reluctant to return to the bond market, which generally starts at five years. The mediumterm note market thus is gearing up for an increased volume of business as investors begin to look for higher returns than those offered on CP.

Bankers estimate there is about \$3 billion worth of medium-term Europotes outstanding, with GMAC, General Motors Corp.'s financing unit alone accounting for a third of the total issuance. Now Ford Motor Co. is planning

to tap the market. Details have not been announced, but it is expected to raise \$500 million to \$1 billion.

Chrysler Corp., one of the largest users of the Euro-CP market with about \$1 billion outstanding, is also shown that it can issue notes at a to 64 basis points. cost equal to what it pays in the Despite considerable moaning but the company can request a two-New York market, of about 80 ba-and groaning from bankers about year extension.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT sis points, or 0.8 percent, above the yield on comparably dated U.S.

Treasury notes.

By contrast, GMAC has little Euro-CP outstanding because it can borrow more cheaply in the U.S. market. Chrysler, however, does better in the Euromarket, where name recognition often counts for more than official credit

Its Euro-CP is rated A-2, but it can raise money at a cost of around 7 basis points below the benchmark London interbank offered rate.

Chrysler is also tapping the syndicated loan market for a \$750 mil-

whereas A-2 rated borrowers points if more than one-third is cannot be said for Credit Foncier would normally pay 5 to 10 basis points above Libor, dealers report. than two-thirds is drawn.

bank lines. It will pay banks a commitment level of facility fee: 5 basis points charge is Libor flat with utilization

The experience of GMAC has is drawn. Front-end fees range up up to 25 percent in the third year.

The experience of GMAC has is drawn. Front-end fees range up up to 25 percent in the third year.

The facility will run for five years

the low level of facility fees on new credits starting at 4 basis points, domestic francs is 8 basis points with the borrowers.

the first two years and then rises to to accept such low returns.

5 basis points. over Libor to draw the credit as from Rhône-Poulenc to make up well as a utilization fee of 5 basis for this low-profit credit. The same used and 71/2 basis points if more de France, the state-owned credit

The most controversial of the hon for five years. new credits is Rhône-Poulenc SA's. It is offering an annual facility lion, five-year revolving credit The French state-owned chemical fee of 4 basis points for the first aimed at restructuring existing company, which is targeted to be three years and 5 basis points for sold to the public, has set a double the final two years. The drawing market. It has appointed Merrill fee of 12½ basis points, or ½ per-Lynch; Credit Suisse First Boston, cent, so long as the credit line is not on the amount available and 3 basis fees of 3, 6 and 8 basis points, with under the points on the amount in reserve.

The cost to draw the loan in

business continues to be done over the interbank rate. To draw in Bankers say they are driven to ac-dollars it is Libor flat. Utilization cept such business by the pressure fees are 2 basis points for up to oneto maintain commercial relations third, rising to 4 and 6 basis points for additional thirds.

The latest to tap the market is Assuming the company makes L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish tele-full use of the reserve provision, the phone company. It is seeking a average annual facility fee is 4.3 \$100 million, five-year facility ar- basis points. The market has seen ranged by S.G. Warburg. The facil-slightly lower fees, but banks today ity fee starts at 4 basis points for are more reluctant than they were

However, banks can hope for Ericsson will pay 5 basis points other more profitable business agency, which is seeking \$250 mil-



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**American Exchange Options** 

U.S. Consumer Rates

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Treasury Bonds

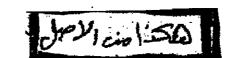
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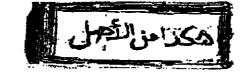
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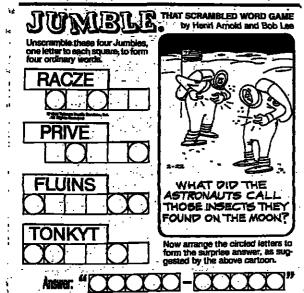
63 Old French 64 Tot's "piggy"

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

#### **DENNIS THE MENACE**



MORE THAN THAT FOR MINE DIDN'T YOU?



(Answers tomorro Jumbles: QUILT NOOSE DULCET SUPERS Answer: "Will you love me when I'm old and ugly?"-"OF COURSE, I DO"

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#### **EASTERN:**

#### Machinist vs. Lorenzo

(Continued from first finance page)

year was a high point in union-management cooperation. He became a director and, he said, for the first time, the unions were privy to company information previously available only to management.

He cites as a major accomplishment the establishment of worker-management teams that found ways to cut costs and increase productivity, leading to millions of dollars in savings each year.

Mr. Bryan believed the system was work-

ing. He was bitterly disappointed in 1985, when Frank Borman, the chairman of Eastern, began pressing for more concessions. By February 1986, Mr. Borman had out-lined the alternatives before a meeting of the board. If the pilots' and machinists' unions did not accept cuts of about 20 percent in

wage and benefits, Mr. Borman said, the board would have no option but to approve the sale of the airline to Mr. Lorenzo, who had a reputation for being very tough on The pilots' union agreed to the plan. All

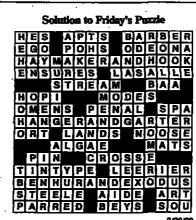
attention focused on Mr. Bryan. He remained opposed; the sale was made. Later, Mr. Bryan lost his seat on the board.

Now Mr. Bryan is squared off against Mr.

Lorenzo, seemingly as determined today as he was two years ago.

The effects of such "tightening" of monetary policy could jeopardize the prospects of Republican presidential candidates who identi-

he was two years ago. Mr. Lorenzo contends that he must have additional cost savings to keep Eastern alive. Mr. Bryan argues that too much cost-cutting also can kill an airline, by eroding the quality of maintenance and service.



#### ECONOMY: Volcker Enters Debate Over Who Caused U.S. Slowdown LOANS: that the economy will grow by 2.4 report changes in two measures of tightening, leading to higher inter-(Continued from Page 1)

the seeds of its own destruction. he said. "We are on a course that is essentially unsustainable."

Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said Friday that the U.S. debt was modest in relation to its income and wealth.

Mr. Volcker, who served as Fed chief for eight years, pointedly disagreed. "We are borrowing from the future to pay for the present level of consumption," he declared.
(Reuters, NYT)

■ Election Year Issue Earlier, Peter T. Kilborn of The collapse of the stock market. New York Times reported from The administration's statements

appear to be part of an effort to dissuade the central bank from pushing up interest rates and slowing the economy further. The Fed might deem such moves necessary to head off a further decline in the value of the dollar or an increase in inflation.

fy with the Reagan record, such as Vice President George Bush and the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole. The candidates would be expected to benefit from a smoothly unning economy that is untroubled by rising interest rates, higher unemployment or other portents of a recession.

The council's annual analysis of the economy is introduced by a letter signed by Mr. Reagan that states: The prospects for growth in the immediate future have been diminished somewhat by last year's plunge in the stock market, as well and tightening of monetary policy during 1987.

"Nevertheless, I anticipate that the U.S. economy will continue to post gains in 1988, as the expansion moves through its sixth year," Mr. Reagan says in the letter.

fast enough, its economists mainers to believe that the way is being tighter policy persisted under Mr. tain, to hold unemployment at its paved for an easing of short-term Greenspan until Oct. 20, when the current relatively low level of 5.8 rates.

percent and inflation around 4 per-A long passage in the report ex-

amines the Federal Reserve's poli-The passage states that their polieconomy and contributed to the Many economists challenge the

council's analysis. They say that administration policies, including important as Fed policies in causing interest rates to rise.

"What they say is partly cor-rect," said Robert Solomon, an formerly the Federal Reserve's chief international economist

"The Fed did tighten somewhat before the crash," Mr. Solomon added. "But to me, the increase in interest rates was mainly the market's response to expectations that

Whether the Federal Reserve, an independent agency, is submitting to administration pressure at this time is an open question.

ber, partly in response to the dias by the increase in interest rates rate that the Fed influences most, the federal funds rate, has been holding steady at less than 7 percent, keeping alive speculation that the central bank is inclined to en-

courage lower short-term rates. In the credit markets on Friday, the Federal Reserve's announce-

percent this year, well below the 3.8 the money supply each week, rather est rates. percent rate of last year but just than monthly, also led many deal-

cent. Economists in general are low governors are Reagan appoint Mr. Greenspan and his five feltees, but blatant acquiescence to political pressure could undermine their credibility in the markets and caes of the past year, those of both Mr. Greenspan and Mr. Volcker. make their efforts to guide interest rates more difficult. Mr. Greenspan might shed some light on his rices have helped to slow this year's plans this week, when he testifies economy and contributed to the before Congress on policy for this

policy, the report gives its approval Over the past six weeks, the Federal to the decision early last year to Reserve has again relaxed monethe decision to try to stabilize the slow an unusually rapid growth of dollar early last year, along with the the money supply. The advisers say have subsided and the administration in the federal budget and in that the tightening was necessary to incomis content with its policies.

"Based on the more recent num-

economist at the Brookings Institution, a private research group, and BRAZIL: The Lessons of a Failure (Continued from first finance page) also faulty. In 1986, it was well placed to demand new debt re-

the dollar eventually had to go was popular. But by last year, with

Many market interest rates drift- can countries were waiting to take ed down in the months after Octo-advantage of any Brazilian break-

regional action.

According to the council, the Greenspan until Oct. 20, when the Federal Reserve abruptly shifted and pumped money into the economy to try to offset the effects of the

market collapse. "Rising interest rates certainly were a factor in the stock market's decline," the economists wrote, Soon after the market's rout, the Fed began slowing the growth of

the money supply again.

As a result, it says, the die has been cast, and the the slow growth of the money supply last year will In its history of 1987 monetary lead to a slow economy this year.

the report states, the money supply bers that we've seen, we're more slowed sharply, and the Fed kept comfortable," Mr. Sprinkel said.

structuring rules because its economy was growing, its reserves were healthy and President José Samey three-digit inflation undermining confidence in both the economy and the government, even domestic support for Brazil's go-it-alone

debt policy soon evaporated.
Oddly, while other Latin Amerithrough, the Sarney administration minishing demand for loans in a made no effort to mobilize other slowing economy. In addition, the major debtors, such as Mexico and Argentina, to join in a coordinated

Thus, the greatest fear of foreign bankers — a regional default affecting a debt now approaching \$390 billion — never came close to being realized. And, while major banks were able to form a creditors' with Brazil, Mexico and Argentina The administration is predicting ment on Thursday that it would cartel through the so-called adviso- do not coincide.

ry committees that carry out successive debt restructurings, they have still never had to face a debtors' cartel.

Eleven Latin American debtor nations did in fact meet in Cartage-na, Colombia, in 1984 with the idea of exchanging information and co-ordinating their policies. At subse-quent sessions, they even issued statements calling for reduction of interest rates, resumption of credit flows and greater market opportunities for their exports, but they

never debated a joint default.
One crucial reason was that the cycles of the financial crises of the major debtor nations had not coin-

The reluctance of the major debtor nations to act together was also skillfully exploited by foreign bankers who, through their advisory committees, have done their ut-

#### Strong Demand

(Continued from first finance page) for credit appears to be from smaller companies rather than large ones. Most of Citizens & Southern's corporate customers, for example, have annual sales of \$100 million or less.

Geographically, too, loan growth has been spotty. It appears to be minimal in areas like the Southwest. which is in the midst of a steep recession. But demand appears to remain strong among small to medium-size companies in such regions such as California, the Southeast, the Northeast and the Midwest.

"Our loan demand is still brisk," said Robert A. Schack, senior vice president in charge of commercial ending in southern California for Security Pacific National Bank. Part of the demand, he said, resulted from acquisitions among mediumsize companies, with some borrowing funds for capital equipment and some borrowing to meet working capital needs.

In contrast to many other areas of the country, however, credit de-mand at the New York banks which cater primarily to huge corpo-rations and which account for almost 22 percent of all lending by banks to companies in the United States — has been declining steadily since the beginning of 1987.

Loan demand at regional banks reflect corporate needs to finance inventories, foreign trade and other short-term working capital needs of U.S. industry, noted Jay N. Woodworth, vice president and economist at Bankers Trust Co. in New York. Those factors don't move the New York banks' numbers anymore," he

But bankers and economists say the figures provided by the New York banks may be misleading.

Loans on the books of the 10 large New York City banks peaked at \$65.8 billion on Feb. 25, 1987, but have dropped fairly steadily since to most to insure that negotiations only \$56 billion on Feb. 3. That represents a decline of almost 15

#### WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

#### Amsterdam

Prices on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange advanced broadly last week amid general optimism. The ANP-CBS general index closed Friday at 229.0, a gain of 5.9 points from the previous Friday.

Volume was 6.39 billion guilders, down from 7.57 billion the previous week. Insurance, bank, transport and publishing shares firmed in speculative trading.

#### Frankfurt

After a 2 percent jump in prices at the opening of the week, the West German stock market stagnated. The Commerzbank index of 60 leading shares finished the week at 1,349.4, up 20.2 points from the previous Friday. Volume was 15.05 billion Deutsche marks,

up from 13.16 billion the week before. The market's initial firmness resulted from week's report of a narrowing in the U.S. trade deficit. But prices suffered later from profit-

taking.
The sharpest rises came in the anto and capital goods sectors. BMW rose by 12.50 DM, Daimler by 24.50, and VW by 8.20. Linde

finished at 572 DM, up 24 for the week.
In electricals, AEG added 5.50 DM and Siemens 3.60. Schering finished 11 DM higher. Commerzbank and Dresdner both rose 2.5 DM, while Deutsche Bank was up 5.

#### Hong Kong

Prices on the Hong Kong stock exchange posted moderate gains in a week shortened to one and a half sessions by the Chinese new

one and a half sessions by the Chinese new year. The Hang Seng index ended 40.81 points higher for the week at 2,328.04 on Tuesday.

The broader-based Hong Kong index gained 27.60 points over the period to 1,521.85. Average daily volume was low at 458.7 million Hong Kong dollars, up slightly from 454 million Hong Kong dollars the previous week.

Dealers said that better-than-expected U.S.

trade figures released the previous Friday had given a boost to the market, and further gains were expected. They noted that the Hang Seng was above the psychological level of 2,300

#### London

Prices on the London Stock Exchange moved irregularly last week in thin trading. The Financial Times industrial share index closed at 1,382.6, down 2.4 points for the week.

The market made solid gains at the beginning of the week, supported by the previous Friday's strong advance on Wall Street. But shares later lost ground because of meager participation by big institutions.

The reluctance of big investors to take positions in the market before the release of economic indicators and the exercises are exercised.

nomic indicators and the earnings reports of several major British companies weighed heavily on the market.
Share prices fell near the end of the week as investors grew fearful of a possible increase in interest rates following reports of a rise in

average wages in December and a record in-crease in bank lending in January. Midland Bank's results, which disclosed a 1987 pretax loss of more than £500 million because of an exceptional debt provision, and those of British Petroleum, showing slightly reduced profits for 1987, had little impact on

the market. Milan

Milan stock prices rose for five straight sessions as trading doubled last week to a daily average of 200 billion lire. The Comit index finished the week at 471.40, up from 436.76 the previous Friday.

The advance was led by companies controlled by the investor Carlo de Benedetti. Buitoni jumped by 29.8 percent, CIR by 26.5, Sabandia by 24.5, and Cofide 15.5 percent. Olivetti rose by 7.8 percent.

Fiat shares rose by 9.2 percent. The Ferruzzi Group's Agricola gained 10.2 percent and Silos rose 3 percent, benefiting from the effect of Beghin-Say's takeover of Lesieur in France.

#### **Paris**

The Paris Bourse managed another gain last week to finish its best market month in more than two years. The CAC price index finished at 297.5, up from 284.5 the previous Friday.

During the last three weeks of the Bourse month, prices rose a little more than 18 percent, more than canceling out the 11 percent loss posted in the January market month.

The CAC index is rapidly approaching the 300 level, which it fell through on Nov. 5. The advance has come particularly as a surprise because some experts had been talking recently of a further drop of around 20 percent in

Bourse prices.

Some cited a series of takeover bids, the gradual return of foreign investors and a de-cline in selling by small French investors as factors in the increase. Wall Street's firmness. the stability of the dollar and a hope of lower interest rates strengthened buying interest.

Singapore
The Singapore stock market posted a moderate gain during a week shortened to two and a half days of trading by the Chinese New Year boliday. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 16.7 points to end the week at 890.04.

Interest centered largely on blue chips and speculative Malaysian counters. Volume was a low 34.8 million shares valued at 65.6 m

Sime Darby was the most active stock of the week with turnover of 2.7 million shares. United Paper & Pulp was next with 2.3 million units, followed by City Developments with turnover of 2.1 million units.

#### Tokyo

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange climbed last week as investors returned, encouraged by a boom in the exchange's second section and the dollar's stability.

The 225-share Nikkei stock average, which had gained 210.60 yen the previous week, add-

ed a hefty 791.47 yen to close Friday at 24,773.41. It was its highest finish since Oct. 19, the eve of the Tokyo market's collapse.

The key indicator has climbed seven sessions in a row, the first such streak since January 1987. Trading was active, with daily average turnover soaring to 751.4 million shares from 546.5 million the previous week.

Volume topped the 1 billion-share mark Fri-day for the first time since Oct. 23. The market was closed Saturday for a regu-

lar monthly business recess.

Analysts said a recent boom in the market's second section had begun attracting tokkin funds and trust funds, which have been unable to unload shares bought at when prices were

high.

The influx of tokkin funds, the special investment accounts managed by trust banks with lofty returns but high risks, helped send the index of all stocks listed on the second section to a record high of 2,926.19 points on Friday.

#### Zurich

Zurich stock prices ended higher last week in quiet trading, with the Credit Suisse index finishing at 446.2, against 435.0 the previous Friday. The Swiss Bank Corp. indicator

climbed to 496.9 from 484.5.

The market was nervous and dipped on Friday after remarks by the Swiss National Bank president, Pierre Languetin, that the U.S. trade situation remained unhealthy.

Trading was marked by substantial buying of bank stocks in exchange for insurance issues as banks promised higher yields, analysts said.

#### U.S. and Japan Suspend Talks on Foreign Bids In Public Works Market

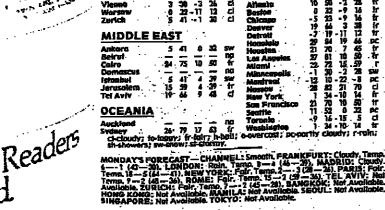
Los Angeles Times Service TOKYO - U.S. and Japanese negotiators have broken off talks after failing to agree on a plan to grant foreign contractors limited participation in Japan's lucrative public works market.

Both sides said that negotiators reached an impasse over how many large-scale projects would be open to foreigners under a plan proposed last month by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita when he visited Washington.

The aim of the proposal was to help foreign companies learn the customs of Japan's construction industry and to compete successfully, without assistance. But a senior U.S. government official said

Saturday that the six projects offered by the Japanese were insufficient for that purpose, Some already have advanced beyond the design and engineering stages, in which U.S. bidders would be highly competitive, he said. Moreover, foreigners remain effectively

barred from work on the terminal buildings at two airports on the list.



#### 56 Created anew 59 Homo sapiens. 62 European robin 65 Homes for 41 67 Steps over a

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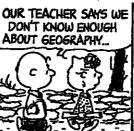
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> 57 Revise **58** Every's partner 69 Ferber or Best 61 Liability 62 Q-U connection

**PEANUTS** 

**BLONDIE** 

BEETLE BAILEY





SURPRISE



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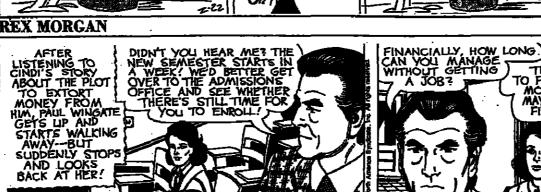
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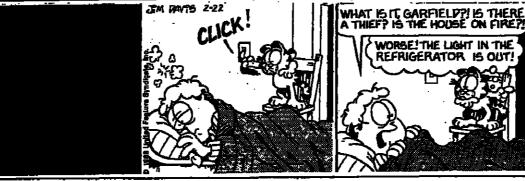
MAYBE FIVE--











# State of the Art Of Designing **Documents**

International Herald Tribune D ARIS - The new exhibition at the Centre de Création In-dustrielle, the Pompidou center's design section, concerns objects that we rarely notice and for the most part would rather avoid the official documents that delin-

eate and encumber our lives. Without documents you don't belong to society," says the

#### MARY BLUME

show's project director, Marsha Emanuel, who spent three years collecting bureaucratic papers tax forms, passports, birth certificates, banknotes, bus tickets from some 20 countries. The show, which is on until March 28 is small but suggestive, packing "It isn't great design but it is into 300 square meters (about clear conversation." Marsha 3,230 square feet) plenty of examples of how administrators view the administrated.

The aim is less to show examples of good graphic design than to provoke viewers into looking into their own pockets, desks and files to determine to what extent graphic designs for public use are really, as the exhibit's title says, Images d'Utilité Publique: useful, comprehensible and, with luck, agreeable to see.

The entrance gives an idea of the bureaucratic jungle everyone lives in, the floor covered in a facsimile litter of documents to wade through. On the walls are examples of the official writing paper of several heads of state, a That marriage license as well as one from the state of Maine, drivers' permits from India and West Australia, a Brazilian bus ticket that is multicolored so the illiterate can use it, income tax declara- Emanuel says of the 1988 version. tion forms of many nations, France's unsightly residence per-

gests bow important it is to be a "No object, no printed piece," Marsha Emanuel says, "is the re-

sult of chance."

The first part of the exhibition concerns conversation: the question and answer that filling in an official form requires. Here the star exhibit is a request for supplementary benefits from Britain's Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS). Until 1982 such requests had to be filed in person; since then requests have been mailed in and the form constantly revised for greater clarity (the second version resulted in 60 per cent correctly filledin forms, the third version was 75



Logotype for Musée d'Orsay.

The point of the show is not to make comparisons between counmits and a Swiss identity card, tries, but the country that stands substantial and solid, that sug- out for public design is the NethAn "image of public utility" from the Pompidou center's show on official design in Paris.

erlands, with its long tradition of typographic excellence and with the enduring influence of De Stijl. Such antecedents apparently leave room for a light and even charming approach — Dutch tax forms are nearly cheerful and their currency impeccably con-

One reason for the success of Dutch banknotes is that for more than 20 years they have been created by one graphic designer, R.D.E. Oxenaar. The banknotes are cut to a waste-reducing format, they are hard to copy, they are as simple and bright as Monopoly money. The value of the note can be seen even when it is folded, each note has tactile signs for the blind, and each authentic note makes a recognizable sound when rumpled.

If the Netherlands is the master of public design, Canada is unique in having chosen, in 1972, a federal symbol that appears on everything from mail vans to envelopes. Necessary perhaps to give a sense of national unity, the logo, which consists of a red maple leaf flanked by two vertical bars, is printed over the third "a" in Canada. The effect is of a deciduous umlant.

The aim of the exhibition is in

part to introduce the French public to graphic design, a field in which France sadly lags, advertising having taken over so combehind every design there is pletely that bread and butter design has been almost totally ignored.

The show demonstrates that good graphic design is not only aesthetically pleasing — for example the letterhead of the city of Ulm in West Germany - but cost

The National Park Service in the United States, which oversees 350 sites, called in the Milanese designer Massimo Vignelli to redo its graphics. Use of a standard format on all Park Service publications cut costs and permitted better printing. The directional pictograms in a hospital in Buenos Aires are placed on a background of graph paper so that the staff can makes copies if

"Design becomes more and more important as we are surrounded by more papers and more confusion," Marsha Eman-

uel says. In French design, the graphics for the Musée d'Orsay are expect-

"Behind every design there is thought, intention," Marsha Emanuel says. The most interesting part of the show is a series of posters in the last section from Pesaro in Italy, an Adriatic town of 100,000 that decided in the wake of 1968 to establish closer contact with its citizens. Since 1971 Massimo Dolcini has produced posters every three weeks which deal with such subjects as pest control, school schedules, pap smears and family planning. The effect of dialogue is evident.

In general, Marsha Emanuel says, no one is satisfied with the official documents of his or her country (an American who has lived in France for 17 years, she thinks the marriage license from Maine, her native state, looks like a stock certificate).

The point of this simple show is that it really isn't so hard, and it may even be economical, for administrators to give some thought to clear and clean design.

"Why shouldn't the state have edly glossy. One of the most successful and imaginative designs, by the Grapus group, is a simple dale's and not City Hall?"

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#### LANGUAGE

#### A Major Promotion for Players

WASHINGTON — This is to report the promo-tion to field-grade officer of a locution that had v v non to nead-grade officer of a location that had previously been a mere vogue word in the ranks. Player — in the sense of "a participant, rather than an observer" — has served time in grade and is now major player. Like inextricably and linked, major and player have become inextricably linked; the modifier has fused itself to the noun, joining such indissoluble marriages as key aide, brazen hussy, blithering idiot and unmittented eall.

unmitigated gall.
"You can find several hundred entries of major player in the past few years," advises my New York Times colleague Irv Molotsky, sending along a sheaf of citations, "mostly in business, and lately more in

My colleague is right. (Because this is a piece about cliches. I am leaning heavily on colleague, nobody says associate, co-worker or confrère in the media-biggie set anymore. It was Henry A. Kissinger who in 1969 brought colleague to Washington with him from Cambridge, and we haven't been able to shake that academic locution since. Kissinger's collegial phraseology lasted, but his concrete proposals and conceptual frameworks sank without a trace.)

John F. Akers's "other great drive," went a New York Times profile of the boss at International Rusiness Machines, "has been to finally make IBM a major player in applications software."

Governor Cuomo is a major player in this," warned a New York State assemblyman critical of his handling of the garbage mess, now called the wastedisposal problem.

A decade ago, the game being played was often included in the figure of speech: "Sadat's introduction to world affairs," wrote Thomas W. Lippmann in The Washington Post, "gave little reason to think he would later be a major player in the game of nations." The metaphor is still sometimes completed: "Hearst is already a major player in that league," said Howard Kaminsky, a publisher of blockbuster books who found a new home away from Random House, using the cliche in its original sports or game sense. But more

often than not, major player stands alone. We are getting carried away with these wedded words. "Zinnias are the major players," goes a garden-ing story in the Los Angeles Times, although "a low hedge of perennial candytuft (Iberis) does the job year

Almost completely missing from the language are minor players. Then again, we never see an aide who isn't key or a partially mitigated gall.

be a more accurate description of the easygoing White ary, but more research is needed on that. House chief of staff, but that day he was doing his best

However, she attaches more authentications are the statement of the control of the case of the control of the case of the control of the case of the cas to appear incensed, a word rooted in the Latin for "to set on fire") issued a statement when three television

He denounced as "an attempt to substitute their

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judgment for that of the president" this "decision by the three over-the-air networks." Just as electric guitars made it necessary to call

regular guitars acoustic guitars, cable networks have now created the retronym over-the-air networks. By choosing this location, Baker subtly underscored both the importance and the difference of Cable News Network, which had agreed to show the president's speech.

Big change: the networks no longer refer to the three we have grown accustomed to; now that grouping must be called the over-the-air networks. Decades hence, when we all carry satellite-receiving dishes in our teeth, we will look back fondly on the days of overthe-air networks as we watch round-the-clock

RAN into Bea Kristol on the Pan Am shuttle. Kristol is a professor of history at the City University of New York, who teaches and writes under her maiden name, Gertrude Himmelfarb, Her latest book, The New History and the Old," is the subject of hot intellectual discussion in the historical dodge. In a mischievous way, she shot a quick query at me: "Who coined the metaphor about religion being the 'opium'

of the people?"

I was ready for that, having recently participated in a Commie-trivia quiz. "Karl Marx used Opium des Volkes about religion while he was knocking Hegel," I

"Gotcha," she said, a locution popular in academic circles. "It's been variously attributed to Ludwig Feuerbach, Bruno Bauer and Moses Hess, but it was probably current among all the Young Hegelians before Marx used it in his 'Critique of Hegel's Philoso-

phy of Right' in 1844."

With less certitude, I wondered why all the Young Hegelians had been kicking the phrase around, and was informed that the Opium War of 1839-42 made the drug famous and such a figure of speech likely. However, lexicographers insist on written citations. and the phrase coinage cannot be denied Marx until hard copy of earlier use comes to hand. Did the father of Communism lift any other expressions, for whichhe is now famous, from people who wrote down the

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She ticked off a few: "Cash nexus was used by Cartyle; proletariat was popularized by Proudhon; dictatorship of the proletariat was attributed by Marx to Blanqui," (That's Thomas Carlyle, the British author, Pierre Joseph Proudhon, the French social theorist, and Louis Auguste Blanqui, the French

revolutionary.) A FIE retronym watch — that backward-looking battalion of Lexicographic Irregulars that keeps track of new names for old things — has come up with one that ranks with acoustic guitar and day baseball.

An incensed Howard Baker ("mildly peeved" would be a more accurate description of the eastworing White How about the famous line from the 1848 Marx-

However, she attaches more authenticity to the origin of another well-known declaration associated with Marx: "From each according to his ability, to networks—ABC, CBS and NBC—turned down the each according to his work." That was from the Saint-opportunity of broadcasting President Reagan's Simonians, followers of Clande Heart de Rouvroy, speech to the nation about aid to the Nicaraguan Comte de Saint-Simon, in 1829, and Marx changed the last word from work to needs.

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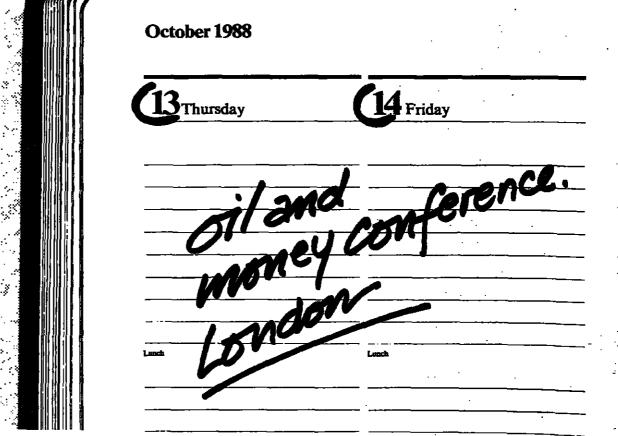
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